

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1232.—VOL. XXIX.

London, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

(WITH) { STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
(SUPPLEMENT) { UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to
business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of
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Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.
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basis of safety.

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meetings of mines and other interesting news, or prospectuses of new sets,
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5 Trelyon Consols.
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and Lazarus.
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WARNE UNITED.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this mine,
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SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.

Edited by PETER WATSON, No. 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

My Circular has met with the estimation of the public induces me to

a review of the events of the past year on this the anniversary of its publication,
connection with my own labours in the cause of legitimate mining, as also

those which have come upon mining itself, in relation to its future prosperity.

It is fully known to my readers, that having had fifteen years' connection with

the experience has failed to my lot in practical mining, and in strenuous and

arduous to transfer this knowledge for the benefit of those who honour me

confidence I hope it may not labour in vain.

I will therefore excuse me in premising that to them the task is easy to read

any subject; but to a writer, in order that he should present himself before

a tangible and acceptable condition, he must either have the matter he un-

discussively at heart, or he will be accused (and deservedly so) of sophistry.

To which category I may myself belong I will with the utmost confi-

dence to decide, and appear, parenthetically, to my Circular as proof

not laboured in vain in the effort to direct capitalists into that path which

do instead of deprecate their capital. Perhaps it would be a dereliction of

any part not to allude to other writers who, laudably, as it appears to me, in

the organ of our now rapidly growing interest, the *Mining Journal*, are in

now taking both new and sound views on mining matters in the aggregate,

not hesitate to illustrate them in detail. It is not my intention to attempt

any of my contemporaries on the market who may be gifted with the power

themselves to the public in more classical attire, but I venture, with per-

sonal friends, to say this for myself, that no writer of any circular or periodical

shall rival me in honesty of purpose, or the desire to lead the public into

investments or speculations, in whatsoever direction their own tastes may run

united outlay of capital.

It, it must be acknowledged, is entered upon in mining, which certainly con-

cerns, a reward for years of upward toil, and in this regard both adviser and

participate by a candid interchange of ideas—the advised taking and the

replication in consonance with their mutual interests. Thus, my friends

may faithfully reckon upon their best interests in the coming year being

led as they have been in the past, and for proof of my sincerity in this short

are only to appeal to the incidents of that past, to hope it will be considered

concerns of the future.

ESPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN

PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED

are given, and important information on the present and future operations

of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to pur-

chase of shares.

We desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual

PETER WATSON.

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who have money to invest that they have SEVERAL VALUABLE

OPPER MINING SETTS on hand, which they have personally inspected,

recommend. Some of these setts are situate in Yorkshire, Cumberland,

and Scotland. Arrangements can be made to work them either by pri-

ate as public companies, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act (Limited),

and Co. will be glad to afford full information to bona fide parties

of the above setts, and to assist in forming and establishing companies to

investigation if it is thought desirable. They have also SHARES

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Original Correspondence.

THE PATENT STEAM-BREAK AND RECORDING ENGINE.

SIR.—A retrospect of the many improvements and inventions which have been made during the last twelve or thirteen years for the better working of coal mines, and the prevention of accidents from the machinery thereof, is most gratifying and pleasing. The work of the Government, whether it be called *interference, assistance, or protection*, has unquestionably been productive of considerable benefit to the colliers and coal masters of the kingdom. I do not mean to say that the various improvements in colliery operations are entirely owing to Government inspection and Acts of Parliament, but simply that these have been in some degree auxiliaries in the work. Improvements began, and had made rapid progress, before the Legislature of the country had as much to do with the matter as they have now. Improvements in ventilation, in methods of working, in modes of transporting the coals, both underground and at the surface, show very great progress, as seen in the history of coal mining in this country during the past 20 years. Recently important and valuable improvements have been made in the winding and hauling machinery, in the substitution of guides and cages for the "aund lang syn" corves and swinging carts, or buckets, and of iron and steel-wire ropes in the place of hempen ones. For the prevention of accidents in shafts, by the breakage of the rope or other parts of the machinery, whereby the load would be suddenly and violently precipitated to the bottom, we may mention the safety-cages of White and Grant, Fouldrider, Owen, and others; and for the prevention of accident from overwinding, the very ingenious and beautiful invention of the steam-break, by Mr. Heth Ogden, of Manchester. This break is self-acting, and is so arranged as to stop the engine gradually when the load in the shaft reaches its proper terminus, and by an arrangement of levers in the head gear, or pulley framing, made so as to be acted upon by the cage, the load is brought to a sudden standstill, if the engine is reversed by the weight of the down rope after the full trams have been removed from the cage, or if the engineman should by mistake, or otherwise, give the steam to the wrong side of the piston in starting. The recording apparatus attached to the steam-break is also ingenious and useful: by this every complete journey made by the loads in the shaft is surely indicated and recorded, and, by a separate indicator, not only the position of the lode in the shaft, but also the position of the crank of the engine is at all times evident. The action of the indicator is such as to impress the mind of the engineman with what is actually taking place with the loads in the shaft. Altogether the invention is truly ingenious and eminently useful and important, and well deserving the consideration of mine managers and owners. M. FRYAR.

Bristol, March 23.

TURKISH COMMERCE.

SIR.—Several weeks ago there appeared in your Journal an article on Turkish Commerce, and the Levant Mining Company. The commerce of Turkey has appeared to me a most important subject: its vast extent of arable land, its richness in minerals, its natural capabilities for the production of oil, silk, timber, grain, &c., open a most important market for our manufactures. In 1852 the Turkish Government applied for a revision of a tariff made in 1838, which they assert entirely destroys their export market in some parts, and cripples it in all others. At that time the English Government refused to revise the tariff. Last year a Blue Book was presented to Parliament, containing the reports of the Secretaries of Embassies on the commerce of the parts in which they are situated. Our Secretary of Embassy in Turkey, in expressing the ill-effects of our tariff, says—

"The export duties would appear to systematically violate the best understood and acknowledged principles of economic law. * * * Another incidental effect of this tax is also to curtail the area over which a surplus quantity of produce intended for exportation can profitably grow, and the artificial restriction (within that area) of production to soils not below a higher average of fertility than would be required under a system of unrestricted exportation. * * * It is obvious that Russian corn is admitted to the market at a permanent advantage of 8 per cent. over the home produce; consequently, were the price of grain 'set' in the Constantinople market by the Russian traders, they would undersell their Turkish competitors, and yet retain a considerable profit. Such a competition would, doubtless, end in the possession of an absolute monopoly by the former, and the entire exclusion of home grown grain from the market. * * * The indiscriminate *ad valorem* taxation at present enforced has had the effect, which might have been surely anticipated, of putting an end to, or else checking in an important degree, the exportation of many kinds of merchandise to foreign states; whilst in the home trade it has led the consumer to substitute for native manufactures cheaper and more lightly taxed foreign goods. * * * That one of the indirect effects of the export and interior duties is to check the importation of goods, by preventing a reciprocity of trade, and limiting the buying power of the producers, which under a free export and interior trade might be indefinitely extended. * * * That it is probable that this contracts the import trade in a degree greater than it is expanded by the artificial encouragement it receives (of 8 per cent.) by the difference of duty, and that, consequently, the interest of both Turkey and the countries trading to her would be served by the abrogation of these impolitic and indiscriminate taxes."

We have concluded a convention of commerce with Russia, our late enemy. Why cannot we revise the Turkish tariff? Russia imports annually to England 11,000,000*l.* in raw material, and only takes 3,000,000*l.* in manufactures in return, and uses the 8,000,000*l.* in gold in subjugating those around her. Her system is one of free exportation, but the most restricted in the world for importation. The Turkish system is the reverse. She could sell corn and other raw produce to England at one-half the price America does; she would take all in manufactures, as is illustrated by her now taking above 2,000,000*l.* more than the amount of her exports. There is another important advantage that Turkey would give which is not possessed from Russia. For the exportation of Turkish produce the use of our commercial navy would be needed, as she has none of her own, thus opening a vast field for the shipping community.

This field is so extensive that I am surprised it has not been taken advantage of. Would it not be well if our corn factors, manufacturers, shipowners, and even our working men, whom it affects in loss of labour and dear bread, were to look after this matter?

C. NUTTALL.

Sheffield, March 28.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL.

SIR.—Mr. Hemming, of Kingstown, I see is one among the numerous party who are desirous of seeing Irishmen betake to themselves their well known energy and ability, so that, by applying them to home resources, they may be enabled to reap for Ireland the full advantages nature has placed at the disposal of her sons in the magnificent mineral treasures with which the island abounds.

When honoured by the Carysfort Company with a commission to examine their domain, after I had examined the ground, nothing struck me so much as the extreme apathy that could allow property like it to be in neglect, whilst in the immediate vicinity, on the very counterpart of the spot, the Saxon was permitted to reap hundreds of thousands of pounds profit, almost without an effort or outlay! Strange, thought I, that a people so celebrated for sagacity, so remarkable for sanguine temperament, can be so heedless and supine. I confess that on enquiry, even from natives themselves, I found but very little encouragement; the burden of their tale was always the same—"There is no capital in Ireland for Irish purposes." This seemed to me to be so absolutely paradoxical that I spurned it; begged and entreated, assured and reassured the parties of the sterling value of their property; stirred a little in the matter at the City of Dublin, and convinced many parties, who had shaken their heads in doubt, that effort only was wanted to inspire confidence and ensure success. A journey into the consuming districts convinced me that the demand was certain, and, therefore, that the company must progress. I am happy to find my anticipations more than realised; I fully expect to see the Carysfort property at a high premium ere long. Were any equally valuable property to be brought forward in the same business-like determined manner as that was conducted in, no doubt can be entertained but *in Ireland it would meet equal success*. The fact is, the character of Irish speculators is either too cautious and suspicious or too timid to take the initiative; they prefer to follow in the wake of some bold adventure who will lead the way; this is true superciliousness; to dispel such feelings only confidence and encouragement are required. I trust now they have so splendid an example they will not hesitate to follow their leader. From what I have seen of Ireland and Irishmen, I am convinced they have both the substance and the sinew to execute the greatest mining enterprises; and with such a sum of unemployed capital, as Mr. Hemming states, in the bank, surely the means are at their disposal.

I can easily fancy the scene of waste in blonde and lead ore mentioned by that gentleman, as even in Cornwall and Devon, where the miners surely ought to have known better, their value has only just now been made practically apparent, and even now, strange as it may be thought, neither per-

suation nor proof will induce them to adopt the best methods of separation; the old maxim "It did for father, and 'twill do for me," is still acted on.

I hope Irish gentlemen will take heart and improve upon the motto; show a spirit of progress and determination, and, by example, prove to the world they are at least as willing, desirous, and determined to excel their ancestors; they need not fear but their exertions will be rewarded, for certain it is the demand for metals and minerals is, and will for a long period be, satisfactory and remunerative; it may also be relied on that, if they exert themselves, the excitement will extend to their British brethren, and attract much of the spare capital so heedlessly squandered on Utopian gold schemes, in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, under the marvellous grants of pseudo generals or vagabond commissioners, all wanting that stability and security Ireland, with her broad acres and vast resources, so effectively guarantees.—London, March 29.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE OLD CARNON STREAM.

SIR.—From the communication of Mr. Robert Sanders, inserted in last week's Journal, it is evident that considerable interest is and will be directed to this important undertaking. During its former working it was visited almost daily by the scientific and curious, the variety of the tin and gold discovered, and the singular mode of working the mine, being equally attractive.

I am glad a person so well acquainted with the merits of the work should have been enough to come forward and corroborate all the statements I had made: this may also be the cause of other works on the shores of the estuary being sought and wrought. I have seen letters from Capt. Wm. Martin, formerly of Treasvarey, and who was principal manager at Carnon for some time, in which he states his firm conviction that not more than one-third of the tin was stripped at various points, and admits that a vast improvement in the mode of working may be adopted. In these letters he expresses a desire to join in the undertaking as an adventurer, and offers to again take upon himself the supervision of the works.

Now the projectors, I understand, intend adopting an entirely new mode of taking out the tin from the hollow places Mr. Sanders describes. Mr. Sanders doubtlessly knows the difficulty experienced in keeping the pits free from water when they were below the level of the tramway driving. By the mode proposed this tedious and expensive labour will be wholly obviated; all the tin will be easily taken from the very shelf down to the most minute grain of sand. By the new plan more than half the strain on the engine will be lessened, and great cost saved, far less wood tunneling will be necessary; in short, I feel persuaded the expenses will be curtailed by more than one-half.

An entirely new mode of dressing should be adopted: this may be easily managed, and the gold, if any, secured, despite any attempt at misappropriation. The nature and mode of gold washing has been very materially improved since Carnon Stream was worked. I have, and doubt not but Mr. Sanders has also, seen gold specimens attached to the quartz matrix, and in some instances tin has been discovered in the same stone. In the new washings such quartz should be carefully selected for subsequent operations, which will possibly be of considerable importance as an article of sale to gold refiners.

It must be borne in mind that the gold in Carnon is not a mere theoretical fancy, or founded on visionary schemes of oxides or sulphide of gold in quartz, which have proved so elusive and fatal to many; but it is a well-known and established fact, of which convincing proof may be afforded by a visit to the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jermyn-street, where a considerable number of nuggets may be seen, one as large as a Windsor chair.

I have seen one as large as a walnut, and of fine quality. When residing at Halwyn, which I did for many years, I have known instances of wild fowl frequenting the river, having been killed which had small particles of gold in their stomachs, doubtlessly picked up amongst the gravel with which they digest their food, the glittering sands of gold being easily visible to them. A person called Danson, who now lives at St. Mawes, killed a wild mallard, in which three pieces were discovered, and they are now in the possession of my sister, and weigh several grains. Many similar instances could be adduced if necessary; but as this is not considered an integral part of the enterprise, it is only alluded to as an adjunct. It would be scarcely possible to say more in favour of the undertaking than Mr. Sanders writes and implies, as he says—"Of the quantity and quality of the tin there can be no doubt." And adds, "If judicious management and unanimous council prevail, profit must be the result."

One more important feature he also dwells upon, and to which I called attention—the lodes traversing the strata. I can point out a lead lode at Halwyn where a spring in the hill rising as fast as it does. All that part of the country will one day be turned over for mineral, as surely as ever the Devon Consols locality has been. I should prefer the western shore of the Restormel creek to the eastern for mining purposes: a more beautiful valley cannot be seen. In the field at Halwyn, called the Great Bed Close, there is a large elvan course, stones and shales from which are frequently distributed by the plough. About 300 or 400 fms. from this is a vast dyke of spar or quartz traversing the country for miles. This is the grand source of the immense quantities of "downy spar" found on the Mylor Downs, such large parcels of which have been shipped from Mylor Bridge for road-making purposes. I could put Mr. Sanders on all these lodes, and in five hours would cut all of them. But doubtless Mr. Sanders knows them as well as I do, and I hope he will concur with me that this piece of ground is worthy, and will some day be surely wrought for lead and silver ores, as well as the Carnon for stream tin.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

GASES IN COAL MINES, AND THE SAFETY-LAMP.

The lecture on Monday afternoon at the School of Mines, Bristol, was delivered by Mr. LIONEL BROUH, the Government Inspector of Mines for the counties of Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Monmouth. Mr. Brouh said—This paper was commenced before I left Staffordshire, and its original intention was to impart to the miners in that district some information about the nature and properties of those noxious gases with which for the most part our coal mines are infested; and briefly also to take one passing glance at a subject of primary and paramount importance—ventilation—on the amplitude or efficacy of which life or death depends. But having been removed to this district, I do not see but what the words I had to say to my Staffordshire friends may be equally useful to yourselves here; for it is to be hoped that some of you will, one day or the other, have to carry out practically some of the principles which I now so strongly desire to impress on your minds. Viewers, overmen, and deputies are men in whom much trust is reposed; and the greatest responsibility that can be confided to man is the life of his fellow-creature. Nature has firmly implanted this principle in our hearts, and in all time since civilisation dawned on mankind legislators have acted upon the unerring instinct, and invariably framed salutary laws in accordance with so sacred a trust. It is our bounden duty of us to leave nothing untried to comply with this grand and universal obligation. It is certainly not expected that every nostrum of the day should be listened to, or that the vague unsatisfactory suggestions of unskilled persons should always obtain our attention, but on all clear and allowable occasions we are earnestly called upon and morally bound to avail ourselves of legitimate discoveries, and the truthful developments of pure science. The application of these by sound practical hands will never fail to be attended with beneficial results. Science is the expression and interpretation of Nature's laws, and if we follow them we shall never go wrong, but if we oppose them we end in disappointment and self-punishment. Numerous schemes of safety have at various times sprung up in our native land, or have swarmed into it from abroad; but it is not needful that I should give much account of them, as that would waste time which may be far better employed. I may, however, say that, amongst other strange fancies, safety stalls have been proposed for the miners to fly to whenever explosions of fire-damp threatened or occurred. Bore holes have been suggested 400 or 500 yards in depth to drain off the gas; India rubber and gutta percha tubes scattered about the mine with similar intent, cast-iron pipes to blow the gas out, or to suck it out to the surface; chemical compounds to neutralise its effects. All these crude ideas and a hundred others have been written and talked about until we are tired of listening to their puerile details. Not many years since it was proposed to make high-pressure steam available for creating a current of air underground, but after certain preliminary trials were made, it became evident that it would not bear comparison with the method already in use, and for that reason it did not obtain the adoption of the general body of coal owners or viewers, neither was it worthy of such support. Nevertheless, instances may occur, as in smoking fiery pits, where the steam jet may become a useful contemporary aid to the miner. The prevailing system of ventilation in England and Wales is that produced by the pull we get on the air by means of well constructed and powerful furnaces underground. I know of no method equal to it; it has long received the sanction of the ablest mining engineers amongst us, and has stood the severe test of time, which we well know to be the touchstone of all human things and contrivances. Nothing as yet has come up that may reasonably be expected to compete with sound furnace ventilation. If it be managed aright it will always be found to be the most reliable means of insuring safety to the miner and healthfulness to the pit; but it demands unceasing care and unswerving attention; powerful agents must never be trifled with. I will now proceed to the main subject of the lecture, and explain to you as well as I can the nature of some of the dangerous gases with which we have to contend in getting our wonderful and wealth-giving coal. I may well call it, so far, as it has made England wonderful amongst all the nations of the earth. After describing at length the composition and character of light carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid, heavy carburetted hydrogen, sulphurised hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and nitrogen, and interposing many truly valuable and practically important remarks therewith, the lecturer proceeded—I have now exhibited to you a formidable catalogue of dangers, but pray remember that the two gases first mentioned in the list are the enemies most to be feared, though I may well observe that there is peril in them all. Light carburetted hydrogen and carbonic acid, then, are the most dangerous foes to the miner; it is these you have most to apprehend and guard against. But let me mention again—and it can never be too often repeated—that thorough searching ventilation is the only remedy for all the six gaseous compounds which I have just described. If a mine is properly laid out, and an adequate furnace or furnaces kept constantly fed, and burning clear, the chances are entirely on the side of safety. But it must be obvious to you all that the men have their duties to perform as well as the masters. One act of carelessness or temerity may in a moment undo that which has cost great labour and a vast sum of money to establish. My friends; every man to his station, and a sharp look out from all. A well disciplined pit's company rarely meets with disaster. The soldier and the sailor incur risk and undergo privation; neither can the miner labour in his vocation with entire personal security. But if the viewer is skillful, the overman diligent, and the workmen obedient, mining may be regarded almost as safe as surface operations. I have frequently spoken about the furnace, but as a few weeks since you all had the advantage of hearing Mr. Fryar's able exposition of its mode of operation and usefulness, I think it quite unnecessary to add anything to his details. I have now to speak to you of an implement or utensil which effected a change in the working of coal mines, and now we have been enabled by its use to get at coal which in all probability would have otherwise been as a sealed book to mankind for ages. The discovery of the safety-lamp has certainly effected wonders, and it is not too much to say that if we were not to be deprived of its use, the result would be a material check on the prosperity of the whole kingdom, indeed of all the civilized portion of the globe.

Mr. Brough concluded his highly interesting and instructive lecture by a description of the construction and use of the safety-lamp, and gave many very important and valuable suggestions respecting the points to be attended to in examining the lamp before trusting to its safety.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BOILING WELL MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Monday, Mr. J. BOYLE in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:

Balance last audit	£1371 4 5
Mine cost, merchants' bills, Nov.	547 6 6
Ditto, ditto, Dec.	582 7 11
Ditto, ditto, Jan.	580 14 5
Lord's dues	36 0 6
Call	£1158 0 6
Orde sold	864 13 7
	2022 14 1

Leaving balance against the mine £1094 19 8

The SECRETARY read the report of Capt. John Delbridge, as follows:

March 26.—In the 72 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding blonde, lead, and copper ore; at present the lode looks likely to produce a large quantity of different sorts of ore. The lode at this level is very much improved in appearance and value from the 60, above this point. In the 72 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. god saving work, as the sample I send you in the box. In the 60 west the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, poor. In the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide—quartz, with blonde, and a little tributary ground; this level is suspended until we cut the lode in the 50 to Austin's, which is 9 ft. deeper. In the 50 rise, west of Austin's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, tributary ground. The 40 winze is sinking whole to the rise in tributary ground; this piece of ground is likely to yield a large quantity of blonde. At Austin's shaft, sinking below the 40, the ground is 14 in. wide, good for lead and blonde; this is end is 4½ fms. of Syrett's shaft; no time will be lost until we arrive at this point. Syrett's shaft is sinking below the 30; the lode is 10 in. wide, very good for lead and blonde; we purpose communicating the shaft with the 40 with all speed, as at this point we are likely to operate on the south lode, which is from 2 to 3 fms. south, at the bottom of the shaft in this level, which yielded some good copper and lead in the 20. In Robert's shaft, sinking below the adit, we have had a lode from 1½ to 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead and copper, not to value. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, tributary ground. The 10, west of Austin's, is also in tributary ground. On the whole, our prospects are much the same as at the commencement of the past quarter. The machinery is in good working order, and the water is quick. We have about 75 tons of blonde on the floors, which is in readiness for sale, and about 18 tons of lead, with 5 tons of copper.

The SECRETARY, referring to the report, remarked that the ends in the 72 fm. level were looking much better. The closing paragraph in the report, which stated "that on the whole, their prospects were much the same as at the commencement of the past quarter," was apparently inexplicable, when adventurers must see that their prospects were 25 per cent. better than during the past three or six months. The rendering of that apparent contradiction was, he thought, thus to be explained—that for many months no discoveries being made, all their lead and blonde had been taken from the upper or shallow levels, and as two months of the current quarter had passed, no discoveries would immediately benefit adventurers. He had recently visited the mine, and from specimens of ore he had seen he could not but be induced to believe that favourable results would shortly ensue. Capt. J. Delbridge observed, upon seeing the specimens, that they were in any other mine than Boiling Well he should be constrained to say that they were approaching a course of ore, but as there had been so many disappointments, he feared to speak his mind.

Mr. BIRDSEY was of opinion that if they came upon a course of rich yellow ore, such as the specimens which had been sent to the office would most certainly induce adventurers to believe, the mine would at once be placed in a good position.

The statement of accounts and agent's report were passed.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the arrears of call amounted to upwards of 3000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN, seeing that the money was absolutely want, in consonance with the resolution of the committee, suggested that a resolution should be passed, that names of all defaulters be forwarded by the secretary to the merchants, with instructions to them to adopt what course they may deem expedient.

Mr. BIRDSEY suggested that only those shares upon which two calls were owing, and the holders of those shares which were in arrear upon the last call should be given a certain period—say, 14 days—in which to afford an opportunity to pay such arrears. He thought it inexpedient that those who only owed upon the last call should be placed in the same category as those who were in arrear upon two calls; and the more especially when in ten

the Penrhos Mine—hence the returns during that period were lost, while the charges were going to the joint account.

The CHAIRMAN said that every point of economy had been scrupulously observed; the committee had reduced their salaries one-half, and the secretary, to whom every item of expense was due, had also voluntarily acceded to a reduction. There were only two superintending agents, who were paid merely sufficient to maintain their respectability and integrity. It would be unwise and impolitic to give any opinion upon the future prospects of East Crimis until sufficient time had elapsed to fully test its value. There was one satisfactory fact which must not be forgotten—that if their returns increased, their present expenses would remain unaltered, and he had no doubt after three months' working the balance would be in favour of the adventurers.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question from Mr. Bevan, replied that the sales during the last 12 months had considerably increased.

After some further conversation, the accounts were passed and allowed, and the report received and adopted. The committee of management and auditors were re-elected.

The SECRETARY had lately, on his own account, engaged the services of an agent, who thoroughly inspected East Crimis Mine, and minutely examined its every detail; and his report, which was open for the perusal of adventurers, was of the most satisfactory character. During the last quarter there had not been taken away more ore than had been discovered; or, in other words, there remained just as much ore in reserve as was the case three months since. He believed that in three months East Crimis would have the whole cost. The present consumption of coal was a serious item in the expenditure; but as the season advanced this would doubtless be considerably decreased. The 100 end was not looking so well, but the 112 was in a fine run of ore; and he trusted in a few months to find in the 124 a better course of ore than they had yet had.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, secretary, and committee, being unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, 25, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday.

Mr. W. H. PILCHER in the chair.

Mr. HACKETT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. A statement of accounts was then read.

The CHAIRMAN observed they would perceive from the accounts that they had in round numbers a balance of £150, in favour of the mine. This was a material advancement in their favour, as last year they had a debt of £800; but they must bear in mind that three calls had been made during the year, amounting to £3000. He trusted that for the future it would not be necessary for the committee to apply to the shareholders for any money; the mine had paid its expenses in the last few months' working, and he hoped that the time was not far distant when dividends would be declared.

In answer to a question from a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN stated they had expected to have had a report from Mr. Pryor, but that gentleman had met with an accident, which prevented him for a few days going underground.

Mr. HACKETT then read the following report of Capt. Seccombe:

March 28.—The following is a brief statement of operations in the above mine since the general meeting in January last:—The 160, east of the diagonal shaft, has been extended east 6 fathoms, the lode producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom, of good quality; the lode now in the end is still of a very promising character, although for the moment not producing quite as much ore. In the back of this level we have had twelve men stopping, the whole of the ground yielding on an average 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 10/- per ton. In the 160, west of the great cross-course, there has been driven about 5 fathoms, the lode for the greater part of the driving being from 12 to 15 in. wide, composed principally of arsenical muriatic, with occasional stones of ore, but of no value, until within the last day or two, in which an evident change has taken place in the lode, which is now producing some fine stones of rich yellow ore, and is no doubt within a short distance of the shoot of ore gone done in the bottom of the 145. In the 145 west we have extended a level south from the former level 4 fathoms, to ascertain if there were any part of the main lode in that direction, but, not finding any, the cross-cut has been continued south to intersect a south lode, which is expected to be met with in about 3 fathoms further driving. The stopes in the bottom of the 145 west are producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom. There has been sunk in the winze in the bottom of the 145, west of the great cross-course, 5 fathoms, the lode in the first part of the sinking produced from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom, but in the last 2 or 3 fathoms the principal produce of the lode has been arsenical muriatic, spotted with copper ore; this winze will be communicated with the 160 in a few days; by this a good ventilation will be effected, and facilities afforded for stopping the ground both east and west of the winze. The diagonal shaft is sunk below the 160 fathom level 5½ fathoms; there are about 5 fathoms more to sink to make it deep enough for another level, which will occupy about four months to do it, after which we shall extend the levels east and west on the course of the lode. The cross-cut north from former level west, in the 124, at Wall's shaft, has been extended from 5 to 6 fathoms; this end is now driven to within 1 or 2 fathoms of the lode, which we calculate is the corresponding lode driven on in the 145, east of diagonal shaft. The 145 west, on the flap-jack lode, has been extended 2 fathoms; it was then suspended, fearing it would intersect the lead lode, which would, no doubt, let down a great quantity of water, and inundate our bottom levels. Previous to the intersection alterations must be made in the pitwork in that level to receive it, which cannot now be effected with safety to the mine until the water is abated that is coming from the Callington Mines, which has been much increased since the late heavy rains. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, two or three cross-cuts have been driven east through the lode, in all of which some lead ore has been discovered, and which will hereafter be worked on tribute. In the diagonal shaft ground has been cut for fixing a new balance-hob, and the old line of rods has been removed preparatory to putting in new ones, and other necessary work required for pumping the water from the diagonal shaft, now sinking below the 160. In consequence of some of the ends not being so productive in the last two months as they had been previous to the last meeting, I consider our raisings has exceeded our discoveries, and that I can now only calculate the ore in reserve at 12,000t., instead of as at the last meeting 13,500t., but there is every reason to expect that before the next meeting the reserves of ore will be considerably increased. The number of persons employed on the mine in every department is about 200. Our next sale of ore will be about 160 tons. I send you the assays of 110 tons (computed), the other 50 tons will be sampled next week, the assay of which I think will be equal to the highest of those. We have dressed and undressed on the mine about 15 tons lead ore, worth a little over 250/-.

Mr. CUMFIELD had no objection to the report. He thought, however, that it ought to be more in detail, and their statistics arranged in the same manner as those of several other mines, which he would point out to the attention of the directors. He should like to see the estimated value of the ores at surface.

The report was then adopted, and Mr. W. Chippendale and Mr. Pilcher were unanimously re-elected directors, and Mr. W. H. Hales auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. WARTON then proposed the forfeiture of those shares on which calls were due, unless the arrears were paid by April 13.

Mr. CUMFIELD observed that, in addition to these, there were other shares absolutely forfeited. Were these to be placed on the market?

The CHAIRMAN stated such was not the intention of the directors. They would not dispose of them without the consent of a special meeting; they did not wish to place them on the market, as in his opinion, and that of his colleagues, the shares were of greater value than the price at which they were quoted nominally.

A vote of thanks to the directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austinfriars, on Thursday.

Mr. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 25125 3 7
Mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, &c., Nov. 3459 5 9	
Ditto, December 4962 16 4	
Ditto, January 3362 8 6	£16,809 14 2
Call 60000 0 0	
Copper ore sold 4197 0 10	
Black tins 2646 16 7	
Oxide of iron 1 8 6—	12,845 5 11
Balance debit 3964 8 3	

The agent's report was as follows:—

March 31.—Harvey's engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 6 ft. 6 in.; Offord's shaft, 2 fms. 6 ft. 7 in.; Fielding's shaft, 3 fms. 1 ft. 4 in.; Wheal Seymour shaft, 7 fms. 1 in. The 110 has been driven east of Harvey's engine-shaft 2 fathoms 1 foot; the 110 west, 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the 100 east, 5 fms. 2 ft. 8 in.; the 100 west, 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in.; the cross-cut north in the 100 east 1 fm. 3 ft. 5 in.; the 90 east, 4 fm. 6 ft. 10 in.; the 80, east of Offord's, 3 fms.; the 50, west, 6 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; the cross-cut north in back of the 80, east of Offord's, 3 fms.; the level at Black Dog, to bring water from the western mine, 40 fms., and the shallow adit in Wheal Seymour, 8 fms. pit and road below the 90, west of Fielding's, 4 fms. 1 ft. 5 in.; and rose against Chynoweth's bottoms, 2 ft.; stopped in bottom of the plant at Offord's, 4 fms.; in back of the 50, west of Davey's, 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in.; and the back of the 100, west, 5 fms.; cut plan in the 100 and in the 90 at Offord's; cut ground at Offord's shaft and put in 25 fms. of skip-road; cleaned the adit, east of Tarkin's shaft, 15 fms.; the 70, east and west of Pitslewren shaft, 26 fms. Pitslewren shaft above the 70, 25 fms.; the 60, east and west of Rawlings', 15 fms.; and cleared the bottom, east of Offord's, in the 80; made 300 fathoms of leats for bringing in the water from the western mine; put in 200 fathoms of hammers at Harvey's, besides doing a great deal of work in the alteration and extension of tin-dressing floors. At the western mine we have built coal-yard, balance-hob pit, and part of bob-stall, built balance-hob and got ready for work; erected 120 fms. of launders, cage of steam-wheel, cart-head, and shaft-tackle; put in 60 fms. of casing, 60 fms. of skip-road, 47 fathoms of footway at Fielding's engine-shaft; cut down that shaft 6 fms., cut bearer-holes, and put in bearers in two places; cart ground 7 fms., high for lifts, and dropped lift 23 fms.; cleared and secured Jeffry's shaft 20 fms.; Oats's shaft, 60 fms.; Roberts's shaft, 25 fms.; the deep adit, west of Offord's, 47 fms.; east of Old Halsabease engine-shaft, 50 fms.; west in Old North Downs, 70 fms., and cleared the shallow adit north of Jeffry's 50 fathoms. In the 110, east of Harvey's, the lode appears to be getting more settled and forming into a large ledge, producing a little tin; here we confidently expect a favourable change, but how soon it is impossible to say, as it is not known how fast the ore ground goes down in the bottom of the 100 may dip east. In the 110 west the lode is from 1½ ft. to 2 ft. wide, letting out a little water, and worth 12/- per fm.; this end is being pushed on as fast as possible, that Fielding's shaft may be drained, which is now suspended in consequence of an increase of water. The lode in the 100 west is 2 feet wide, containing tin on the south part, and copper on the north; worth 12/- per fm. There is a run of ore ground gone down before this end in the 90, and a bottom worked below the 90 about 20 fms. west of this end, which it would be highly desirable to see drained. In the 100 east there is a junction of the south part of the lode with a north part, which is letting out a vast quantity of water, and yielding a great deal of tinstuff, being in both parts 4½ feet wide, worth at least 20/- per fm. This north part of the lode is intersected by a cross-cut 6 fms. behind this end, where it is 1½ foot wide, discharging plenty of water; worth 12/- per fm. for this shaft, and the 50 a little beyond; these too are unproductive. In the 50 west we have tin and gold north in search of easier ground to drive in, but have hitherto been unsuccessful; the lode is poor. The pitch behind this end looks pretty well. The ore at Wheal Seymour appears to make in bunches; the pitch is not for the present very rich.

We have got into old workings to the east of this, but have as yet met with nothing of importance. The appearance of the lode about Reed's shaft, in the western mine, is highly congenial for copper; the greater part of it is worked away in the 16 for 150 fms. in length, and it gives strong indications of being productive at the bottom of the mine. It will take two months to cut down the shaft to the 23, when it may be ascertained whether it is possible to clear further without cutting down, for if we are obliged to cut down as we clear, it will probably take six months to get to the bottom of the mine; but we hope soon to clear the 23, so as to get to work on Oats's lode, and when the mine is fairly drained I have little doubt of soon raising ore to pay cost. For the coming quarter I recommend the driving of the 110 east and west, by twelve men and eight boys; the sinking of Fielding's shaft as soon as practicable, by nine men; the driving the 90 west, by nine men; and north of engine-shaft, by four men; the driving the 90 west, by nine men; the clearing of Pitslewren shaft and sinking it below the 70, by six men; the driving of the 70 east, by two men; and the 50 west, by six men; the sinking of Wheal Seymour shaft, by six men; and the making such alterations and improvements in the tin-dressing-floors as are immediately necessary. And for the western mine the cutting down of Reed's shaft, by twelve men; the clearing the deep adit west, by six men; the clearing of the 23, and the putting of a skip-road in Oats's shaft, by six men. What is here to be done in clearing is not yet ascertained, as very little of the level can be seen, it being choked with stuff. The expenditure in the past quarter has been heavy, at the western mine especially, but is well that the outlay has been made, it has saved Wheal Busy; for had not the western engine been put to work when it was, it is more probable that the water had now been in, and the bottom of the mine idle. In the present state and prospects of the mines there is much to encourage us, and although the tin pitches are scarcely equal to what they promised to be three months ago, yet the copper pitches have improved, so that our prospects, on the whole, are better than they have ever been, especially when the course of ore in the 90 is considered; and although the bottom level is not rich, still the ore ground opening up in the 100, as well as in the 90, more than compensates for this. These and other points give evidence that there is a really good and lasting property in these mines.—J. NANCARROW.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question from Mr. Bevan, replied that the sales during the last 12 months had considerably increased.

After some further conversation, the accounts were passed and allowed, and the report received and adopted. The committee of management and auditors were re-elected.

The SECRETARY had lately, on his own account, engaged the services of an agent, who thoroughly inspected East Crimis Mine, and minutely examined its every detail; and his report, which was open for the perusal of adventurers, was of the most satisfactory character.

During the last quarter there had not been taken away more ore than had been discovered; or, in other words, there remained just as much ore in reserve as was the case three months since.

He believed that in three months East Crimis would have the whole cost.

The present consumption of coal was a serious item in the expenditure; but as the season advanced this would doubtless be considerably decreased.

The 100 end was not looking so well, but the 112 was in a fine run of ore; and he trusted in a few months to find in the 124 a better course of ore than they had yet had.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, secretary, and committee, being unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

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preciate the property of those who could not take a further interest in the undertaking. The directors had availed themselves of the power of borrowing upon the security of the stock and plant of the company, which they had been enabled to pay off, but, in all probability, would be obliged to resort to the same expedient. After some further observations, he moved that the account and balance-sheet with report be received and adopted.

After a few remarks from Mr. COXHEAD.

Mr. J. TAYLOR was convinced, from collateral circumstances, that their property possessed the elements of success. Mr. Lee Thomas, no mean authority, had gone out much prejudiced against the mine, but since that time, after inspection and enquiry, his opinion had been so completely changed that he was from time to time increasing his interest in the undertaking; and he (Mr. Thomas) was quite satisfied that their property would become good and lasting. The saving in carriage which would be effected by the transport of their produce would pay a good interest upon the capital of the company. He (Mr. Taylor) believed that these mines would be worked to a profit from that day onwards.

With regard to the stocks they had been realising, nothing had been over-rated, and the liabilities were met. They were, however, short of floating capital, and they were prepared to again exercise their borrowing power. The non-liability of shareholders must be a matter for congratulation, whilst they had a valuable property in perpetuity, which was well provided with machinery, and extensive smelting and other works. He thought that any gentleman purchasing the property for £50,000, would effect a good investment.

In answer to a question from Mr. HORN, Mr. J. TAYLOR replied that by the deed they were empowered to extend the capital of the company very largely. There was an ample quantity of lead at the mine ready for sale, which was an available asset, and the directors proposed to borrow money temporarily, until such time as the produce should be brought forward, and its value realised.

The accounts and reports were then unanimously received and adopted, with the addendum that the same, when ready, be in future circulated among shareholders present to the meeting.

The directors, Messrs. J. P. Judd, C. Morris, and W. O'Shea, who went out by rotation, and the auditors, Messrs. J. T. Dorington and J. Crosby, were unanimously re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Wednesday.—Mr. J. P. Judd in the chair.

The directors' report was read, from which it appeared that the sales of the stock of ore on hand on Dec. 31, 1857, valued at £363,471, produced only 307,821; the profits of that period had been further prejudiced by a charge of £71, for commission and expenses on shipment of ore from the formation of the company to Dec. 31, 1857. The ore raised during the nine months of 1858 showed an average increase of 7 tons per month upon the produce of 1857, being 68½ tons against 61½ tons monthly; and a still greater improvement in that respect had taken place since Sept. The profit made in the nine months of 1858, added to 234, standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, gave a total of £113,371, of which it was proposed to set apart for division £107,41—10 per cent., or 107½, to be added to the reserve fund; 34 per cent. of the remainder, or 32½, to Mr. Pinto Basto; and 1s. 3d. per share (£387), clear of income tax, to be divided among the shareholders on April 30. The directors proposed to make the call of the remaining instalment of £s. per share.

The CHAIRMAN, although the accounts did not present so favourable an aspect as could be wished, thought there was nothing whatever on which to despair. Had they continued working on until the end of last year the accounts would have appeared in a very different position; but they had worked during nine months only, during which time unfortunately there had been great depression in the copper market. Had they continued working till December the works would have cost £228, against which there would be 109 tons of No. 1 ore, which they valued at 107 per ton, which was under the market price, and 58 tons of No. 2 ore, which was valued at 67 per ton, also under the market price; in the aggregate producing £276. Subsequent to September the average produce has been 80 tons, against 67 or 68 tons during the previous nine months.

The reports and accounts (the latter having been circulated among the proprietors were taken as read) were received and adopted.

The mining directors and auditors were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. R. TAYLOR, in answer to a question, replied that the company for various reasons preferred selling their ore at Swansea than at Liverpool. The freights were more favourable and the expenses of sale and sampling were lighter. Their ores were antiferous, containing a notable proportion of silver. The estimate of the value of the ores, to which reference had been made by the Chairman, had been taken at a very low figure; in fact, the estimate had been made before the ore had been assayed, from which it appeared that it was worth 15s. per ton. The ore contained 24½ ozs. of silver to the ton, and 13 per cent. of copper.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—There is no longer any doubt of the fact that a patched-up peace will be the eventual issue of the meeting of an European Congress, and that all parties by that arrangement have secured a breathing time of a couple of months or so duration; but in admitting this, it must not be understood that a perfect accord will reign towards the peaceful quarter, when the smallest of the powers interested desire, and will be disappointed with everything short of war. The Sardinian Government, and people also, have become restless and agitated; and if they cannot be charged with that ambition which "o'erleaps itself," they have the ambition of patriotism to an extent not to be even damped, much less destroyed. From that quarter, therefore, must the firebrand of war sooner or later come; but, in the meantime, under the jolting influence of the political truce, all markets will continue good, and progress in activity, excepting in intervals created by speculative and jobbing operations, the source of most fluctuations. In the mining market there is, it may be stated with the utmost truth, an unabated and growing activity, mixed with a degree of caution, however, on the part of operators which is highly to be appreciated, and which will tend to substantiate in the sequel a business hitherto neglected to a degree curious to contemplate, when its real merits are placed in juxtaposition with the apathy shown towards it only a few years since. In the money market there is that accession to the demand which indicates a growing soundness in trade; but such is the abundance of unemployed capital (in which the writer finds that Scotland largely participates), that the advance in its value is almost fractional, and hence it is not surprising that large sums are lent by bankers "on call" so low even as 1½ percent., although discounts rule from 2½ to 3. The forthcoming loans are, therefore, well-timed, and will, no doubt, be obtained with out-difficulty to their fullest extent.

The demand for all first-class dividend mines continues uninterrupted, and an advance in price, with scarcely any exception, is the natural consequence of the continued demand. It becomes a difficult task to reiterate a fact so as not to be forced to repetition; but it must be stated that there appears no reasonable limits to the advance, when so many causes concur to render it a solid one, amongst which are the advancing prices of metals, and the constant discoveries of new or improvements in existing lodes; and thus Grampian and St. Aubyn, Rosewarne United, St. Day United, Heroldfoot, Carrera, Wheal Margaret, Providence, Tincroft, South Caradon, Wheal Grylls, North Bassett, Hington Down, West Seton, Mary Ann, and Wheal Trelewlyn, have all advanced during the week; whilst the instances of falling-off in value are scarcely worth noting, being almost confined to Wheals Bassett and Buller (some time anticipated). West Caradon and Alfred Consols do not improve. East Bassett expects to pay the first dividend, of 6s. per share; this mine (in 512 shares, in Redruth, copper) stands in the Progressive List with 29, 10s. per share paid; a few months since worth 90s., and now 230s. to 240s. per share. It does high credit to a certain mining firm, who steadily predicted the great success of this mine, and is a notable instance of successful mining.

In progressive mines East Wheal Russell still occupies the prominent place, and is apparently likely to do so. From the lowest point after the advance, say, 10s. per share, they are now steady at about 18s.; whilst it is understood that great anxiety exists, as the almost immediate result of certain explorations now in progress, the steady position of the shares in the market rather indicating further success than the reverse; but the business in the shares, in the meantime, is on a large scale, and an agreeable feature of it is, that purchasers are decidedly more of the investing than the speculative class—so that, despite the late reverse, there is considerable confidence in the shares. In other mines, in East Russell district, there is a cessation of the late excitement, and in several the prices are lower. Sortridge Consols show signs of improvement, and the shares should now be held. Drakewalls (tin), it is said, will realise 500s. profit in March. 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CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, March 28: The engine-shaft is down 4 fathoms below the 50, in good ground for sinking, and kindly for mineral. The 50 end west is just as last reported; the stopes in back of this level are producing the same quantities of tin. In the 40 end west the lode is large, and producing tin; in the back of this level the lode is yielding good work for tin. We have seven men stoping the back of this level, and I hope to raise more tin this month than last. The north lode, in the 20 cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, and the water is increasing. The eastern engine-shaft is nearly holed to the surface. We have the greater part of the engine on the mine, and in about one week from this time we shall be ready to have the engine in the house. The machinery throughout the mine is in good order, and working well.

CHILLACOTT CONSOLS.—John Carpenter, March 31: We have driven the north cross-cut about 38 fathoms, which I have suspended for the time, and turned my attention to driving east on Nos. 3 and 2 lodes, probably concentrated above the level. We have driven 2 fathoms on its course; it will average 2 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, and a leader of mastic, pebbles, and soft spar, 4 in. wide, on the footwall, the other parts being composed of spar, pumice, &c., with mastic interspersed. The bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, with an underlie north about 2 feet in a fathom. I think it desirable to push this level on east till we reach a very fine counter lode which we discovered in the pit that produced the fine gossan I before referred to, as well as seeing in other places, for about 300 fathoms in length, throughout the set, on a bearing of the 38, south of east and north of west; the angle of declination I cannot say positively, but I think we may calculate about 15° in a fathom north of east. The back of this counter crosses the turnpike-road 7 fms. east of the present drive. I think the No. 3 lode is the one I sunk on about 3 fms. east of this counter before the company joined me, where it showed very good indications at that depth, and I have no doubt but a good improvement will be the result by our present mode of prosecution, either before or when we reach the counter referred to.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—J. Treveithian, March 30: The lode in the 20, driving west of the cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore, producing about 6 cwt. per fathom; the lode in the same level east is improved since last reported on; now 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore.

I expect to have a good lode in this level by driving a little further east; stopes No. 1, in back of this level, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No. 2 ditto, 12 cwt.; No. 3 ditto, 8 cwt., per fathom. The wheel and crusher all at work, and we are in a regular course of dressing.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 29: During the last month the necessary preparations for sinking Morris's engine-shaft below the 84 have been completed, and the sinking of this shaft will be resumed to-day. The 84 west has been driven 5 ft. 6 in.; the lode is composed of quartz, pumice, and 1½ ton of rich copper ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 84 west has been holed, the lode worth 2 and 1½ tons of rich copper ore per fm. The 72 west has been driven 1 fm., and the general character of the lode improved. The 40 west has been driven 2 fms. 4 feet 9 in.; the lode is of a highly promising character, being 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mastic, and rich copper ore; the pitches throughout this mine continue to look well. The following bargains were set on Saturday:—The 84 to drive west at 27. 15s. per fm.; the 72 to drive west at 21. 5s. per fm.; the 50 to drive east at 17. 10s. per fathom; the 50 to drive south at 21. 10s. per fm.; the 40 to drive west at 27. per fm.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, March 30: Verco Lode: The 72 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 72 east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Vivian's Lode: The 49 west is worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 52 west contains stones of ore, but not of sufficient quantity to value. The 62 west is worth 3/4 tons of ore per fm. The 72 west is worth 2 tons. The 72 east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 62 is worth full 3/4 tons of ore per fm. We have commenced driving a cross-cut north of the cross-course, towards Gerald's lode, in the 62.

CRELAKE.—Capt. Gifford, March 27: I inspected this mine yesterday, in company with Capt. John Pryor and Mr. Robert Bazley, the former giving me every information that I required respecting the state of the mine, and I now beg to offer you a few remarks connected with my private opinion on the same. As to the extent of the set, I need not make mention, neither shall I say much about the 15 fm. level, as you are already aware that the greater part of that drive has proved to be worthless, although the lode presents a very kindly appearance, which is so far proved by the 28. The 28 has been driven about 16 fms. both east and west of the engine-shaft. The lode in the eastern end at present is a little disordered by a cross-head or cross-course, but I have no doubt but what it will resume its former appearance and value in a few feet further driving. In the western end the lode is from 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, yielding from 7 to 8 tons of good ore per fm., worth from 7s. to 8s. per ton; a splendid course of ore. The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 28, and I have no doubt on my mind that when the lode is intersected in the 40 a good course of ore will be met with.—North and South on Lead Lode: The adit has been extended about 20 fms. south of the copper lode, and for the whole drive has yielded from 8s. to 10s. worth of lead ore per fm.; this lode has been opened on at surface full 60 fms. in length, and in almost every pit good stones of lead ore have been met with: a more promising lode I never saw, and in my opinion it cannot fail to make a long and lasting dividend-paying mine.

CROWNDALE.—Jas. Richards, March 31: There is no alteration in any part of the mining since my report of last week.

CROWLWM.—J. Rouch, March 31: I have now decided on driving east and west on the lode from the bottom of the sink made in the gritstone. I believe the cross-course is a few fathoms west of this point, as the branches of ore dip in that direction; there is every probability of our meeting with good courses of ore.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE.—J. Dixon, March 31: We are progressing well at Hastings' pipe: at the grand pipe we have raised some rich wad, or black lead. The operations at the silver-lead vein continue favourable, which I am anxious to cut, believing it will prove of great value.

CWM ERFIN.—March 29: The lode in the 89, going east from the drawing-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and is unproductive; the lode in the stopes over the back of this level is 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, about 35 fms. east of drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter fair dressing work. The lode in the 57, going east of the drawing-shaft, is still disordered by the slide; the stopes in back of this level, 40 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the stopes in back of the 57, 30 fms. east of drawing-shaft, yields from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is all the breadth of the end, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about ½ ton per fathom; the stopes in back of this level, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going east from the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fathom; the lode in the same level preceding west from the cross-cut is 3 ft. wide, and looking more promising; the stopes over the back of this level, 40 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes over the back of ditto, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes over the back of ditto, 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches were taken again on Saturday last at prices varying from 5d. to 10d. per ton of 21 cwt., they pay all cost.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, March 28: The following is our setting report:—The 70 end to drive east by six men, at 8s. 10d. per fm., 1 fm. stent, or hole to the winze. I would remark here I expected we should have holed to the winze before this, but the ground is much harder for exploration than I expected; however, we are now on the point of hoiling, which will be done I hope by to-morrow or the following day; no lode has been taken down in this end for the past month, but shall take it down directly after the end is holed to the winze; the lode when last taken down was valued at 8 cwt. per fm. I think it would be advisable to suspend the driving of this end for month, and put the men to stopes in the back of this level to get high enough to put in a stull, after which the end can again be resumed and the stoping continued without disadvantage to either end or stope.

The winzeman will commence stoping in the back of this level, east of the shaft—price, 6s. per fm. I purpose shortly to commence sinking another winze about 18 fms. east of said winze, where I expect we shall meet with a good bunch of ore, as the bottom of the 60 presents every appearance of it. The 70 end to drive west by six men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode at present is small and poor, I expect to meet with ore again soon in this end, as there is a good lode to be seen in bottom of the level above, a few fathoms to the west of the present end. No. 1 stope, in back of the 70 west, by four men, at 6s. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and ore throughout, worth for lead 7 cwt. per fm.; we shall now put in a stull in this stope, which will take this week to complete. No. 2 stope, in back of ditto, by two men, at 6s. per fm.; the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 7 cwt. per fm. The 60 end to drive east by two men, at 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 4 cwt. per fm. The stopes over the back of this level, east of the winze, by four men, at 6s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 8 cwt. per fm.

In the cross-cut driving south the ground at present is spare for driving; the men not having finished their contract will go on as before. The 30 to drive east from cross-cut, on the north lode, by two men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode at present is 1 ft. wide, composed of copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, and looks promising. I may say that every foot of the lode which has been taken down in this level has yielded ore, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for stoking; I am in hopes we shall meet with the lode more productive shortly.

In the 20 cross-cut, driving south, we have met with a branch composed of copper, spar, and carbonate of lime; the branch which is running north and south is underlying west about 2 ft. in a fm.; the ground is much the same for exploring as for some time past; the men not having finished their contract will go on as before. A tribute pitch in back of the 8, west of iron-shaft, by two men, at 12d. per ton. The pitch in the bottom of the 30, east of the engine-shaft, was not taken on Saturday; I expect to let it to-morrow. I beg to say the roof wheel belonging to the big crusher is in a very bad state, so much that we are obliged to put in a new one, which will delay us from crushing three days. All the other machinery is in perfect good order, and working well. Everything is being pushed on as fast as possible.

DALE.—R. Nines, March 31: The pitwork at New York is nearly all taken up. Preparations are making for the removal of the engine to Dale, so as to attach it to the present system of pumps as soon as possible. There will then be no hindrance to a full development of the Pipe to the Lum, and below the 45 fathom level. The mine is much as last reported.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hamby, March 31: The works are progressing satisfactorily, but I have no alteration since last week.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, March 29: In Bastard's level the lode is still letting out a large quantity of water, and from its general appearance I expect an improvement daily. In the back of Bastard's level there are two stopes working, producing respectively 4 and 6 tons of ore per fathom. In the back of the midway there is one stope working, where the lode is 15 ft. wide, and worth 8 tons of ore per fm. At William and Mary, the lode in the adit level west is producing good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes west of rise the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. We have put the engine to work, and it appears to answer well.

DEVON AND COURTEENAY.—T. Rawdon, March 31: The lode in the 100 west, on the north lode, is worth 30d. per fm. The lode in the 100, on the south lode, has not been taken down for some time; the lode in the rise in the back of the 100 is worth 20d. per fm. The lode in the pitch, in the back of the 90 is worth 20d. per fm.

DEVON BUREA BURRA.—J. Lode, March 31: The lode in the brakish shaft assumes a more promising appearance than it has since we commenced sinking. We are carrying 5 feet of the lode, this is composed of fluor-spar mixed with mastic, and spotted with rich ore throughout, and its character at present warrants success in depth.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, March 29: There is nothing new to notice since last report. The branch at the shaft is producing good stones of copper ore.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., March 30: In the 44, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the rise in the back of the 44 west the lode is 15 in. wide, and will yield about ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 32 west the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of pebbles, mastic, and a little copper ore. In the 56 west, on No. 2 lode, the lode is not as yet taken down. In the 56 west, on No. 3 lode, the lode is from 3½ to 4 feet wide, yielding about ½ ton of ore per fathom. Other parts of the mine are without alteration to report.

DUNDALK.—B. Bailey, March 28: The lode in the 15 end south is now about 2½ ft. wide, and continues to yield about 1 ton of ore per fathom. No change of importance has taken place in the north end in this level since last reported. I set a pair of men to drive

on the north branch, which springs off from the main lode about 5 fathoms south of the cross-cut; this branch is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, intermixed with silver-lead ore, and has a very promising appearance. I may add that the mine is opening out very satisfactorily, and it is my candid opinion, judging from the general character of the lodes, together with the congenial strata in which they are embedded, that the next levels will be found highly productive, and of much greater value. We shall, therefore, lose no time as soon as the pit is cut in pushing down the engine-shaft, so as to bring up our next levels at the earliest possible period.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, March 27: We are going on as fast as possible with the dressing, and hope to sample 20 tons of lead ore in a fortnight from this time; we have 10 tons ready. I am glad to say that the 20 west is in a good course of ore; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, with beautiful soft spar, the walls well defined and almost vertical; it will yield full 15 cwt. per fm. This ore is under that which we had in the bottom of the 10, on the south lode. We purpose driving in this direction for a few fms., and then cross-cut to the north lode, where there is a large bunch of ore gone down in the bottom of the 10 in this lode also. It will be impossible to take away the ore ground in the 20 before sinking a winze from the 10 for air. After driving a few fms. on the north lode in the 20 to drain the ground, we shall be able to sink and rise in ore ground. In the 10 west the end is in a fine clay-state country, and there are some bunches of lead coming up through the bottom of the level, plainly showing that there is a deposit of ore at greater depth. The lode at present has rather too much underlie to make much ore, but in all other respects is very encouraging. The slope above the 10 west is in a very fine lode, with good stones of ore, but this at present is the only place from which we can get ore, as the stopes in the back of the adit is nearly exhausted. I have only to say that it is impossible to see a finer looking lode, with every indication of good ore below, and I have no doubt that in driving the 20 we shall open out plenty of ore ground. I should recommend after the next sale of ore to stop all expenses at surface and lay open the 20 and 10 fm. levels, which could be done at a cost of 40/- to 50/- per month; by doing this for a few months I feel confident we shall be able to put the mine in a good condition in any other part of the mine.

EAST ASHBURTON.—J. Hosking, March 29: No alteration since last report. The adit shaft is not yet communicated to the level.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 30: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mine since my last report.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, March 29: Having completed the necessary work to enable us to sink Red Whim-shaft we have this week commenced sinking the same. The lode in the 75 west is 4 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode of the same are worth 2 tons per fm. We have cut the lode in the 62 cross-cut, and have broken therefrom stones of native and carbonate of copper, but not being out of the influence of the cross-course, we cannot ascertain its true character, we hope to be able to do so in the course of a day or two. The stopes in back of the 49 west are worth 2 tons of tons per fm. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 36 east, but we intend taking it down during the week, and will report on its character in our next. Other parts of the mine continue without material alteration.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Holloway, T. Uren, March 29: In the 10, east from Harvey's shaft, the lode is large, and of a promising character, producing tinstuff of low quality; but as the depth is only about 20 fms. from surface, we purpose sinking the above shaft with all speed. The plat is cut at this level, and we expect to set it to eight men, on Saturday, to sink 10 fms., as per contract. In the 20, west from Poole's shaft, on copper lode, we have intersected the north branch mentioned in a previous report. On the junction the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing occasionally stones of grey and yellow copper ore. We have every confidence that this lode will be a productive one at deeper levels; and as Poole's shaft is only 16 fathoms below the sea level, the most important thing is to get it down as fast as possible. We purpose sinking this shaft also between the 20, and expect to set it on, Saturday, to eight men, to sink 10 fathoms, as per contract. All other places are without change since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, March 29: In the 43 north there is no appearance of the lode as yet, the elvan is still hard, and letting out a quantity of water; we have driven 20 fathoms 2 feet, and we think the lode is not far distant. In the 22 east the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 22 west the lode is 8 in. wide, with a kindly appearance. In the 22 north the ground is easier than usual, and we expect in 6 feet driving to cut into the lode. In the 12 east the lode is worth 20 fms. to the 40 as quickly as the nature of the work will admit; it is my firm opinion, judging from the lode now in the 49 end, when the winze is holed it will allow me to considerably increase our samplings. I weighed off at Calstock on Friday last 79 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. of dry ore, sold at 6d. 19s. 6d. per ton, and from present appearances my next sampling will far exceed the last. At West Hawkmoor the ground is more favourable, still producing rich spots of ore, and the men are working well.

HAWKMOOR.—March 25: At the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the lode in the eastern end of the shaft is producing good saving work for copper, and bids fair for a further improvement; the ground is favourable for sinking, and the men are working well. In the 60 end the men have commenced a rise in the back of the level 5 fm. east of the cross-course; lode 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; this rise, when holed to the bottom of the 50, will give good ventilation and open out a good piece of tribute ground. The 50 end east has been driven by the side of the lode this last week, by eight men, 2 fms. stent; the lode is looking splendid on the south wall, and, I think, will be found very productive for copper ore when next taken down, which will be when the stent is driven. The stopes in back of the 50, west of the great cross-course, are being worked by four men, st. 10s. in 11. worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., and is getting wider in any other part of the mine.

EAST ASHMOOR.—H. Skewes, March 31: Painter's engine-shaft will be sunk to the 50 by the end of this week. The lode at the 30 from 1 to 2 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance, and water issuing freely from it. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 30: There is no alteration worthy of notice since my last report.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, March 29: Having completed the necessary work to enable us to sink Red Whim-shaft we have this week commenced sinking the same. The lode in the 75 west is 4 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; still opening out wider and better in the bottom of the end, and is as fine a looking lode as can be seen. The slopes in back of the 60, west of the great cross-course, are being worked by four men, st. 10s. in 11. worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., and is getting wider in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, March 29: The 40 cross-cut north is just as last reported; ground spare for driving. I calculate we have about 3 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode. The 30 west, on Chenall's lode, will produce 5 cwt. of lead and 3 cwt. of jack per fathom, and kindly for further improvement. We have three sets of stopes in operation in the back of this level, by 12 men. No. 1, on counter lode, will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fathom, and 3 cwt. of jack per fathom. No. 2, on Chenall's lode, will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3, on same lode, will produce 7 cwt. of lead and 3 cwt. of jack per fathom. The lode in the 20 west, on the north part of Chenall's lode, is small, and unproductive. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is split up in branches, and suspended for the present, and we have set a new stope further west, which you can see on the setting report for April; this stope will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes in this and the 40 continue much the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, March 29: The 40 cross-cut north is just as last reported; ground spare for driving. I calculate we have about 3 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode. The 30 west, on Chenall's lode, will produce 5 cwt. of lead and 3 cwt. of jack per fathom, and kindly for further improvement. We have three sets of stopes in operation in the back of this level, by 12 men. No. 1, on counter lode, will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 2, on same lode, will produce 7 cwt. of lead and 3 cwt. of jack per fathom. The lode in the 20 west, on the north part of Chenall's lode, is small, and unproductive. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, will produce 8 cwt. of lead per f

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, March 25: The stopes on the vein and the stope on the Sun string are both very poor. In the cross-cut we have lost the flats of clay, and have instead a vein of clay going with us 4 or 5 in. wide; it throws up the limestone on the west side about 5 in. We are now in 11½ fms., and must be within a few feet of cutting the string. With the exception of the clay vein the cross-cut is now all in limestone.

NEW TRELEIGH.—J. Prince, March 30: Carr's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms., 1 ft. below the 60; the ground is troublesome for sinking; part of the lode was taken down yesterday afternoon, and it produced some good work in the eastern end of the shaft. The lode in the 60 west continues small, but strongly mineralised with copper, blonde, and munde, with a considerable quantity of water; we expect a speedy improvement in this end. In the 60 west the lode has turned its underlay south, which has made only a partial twist in the lode, and which in the end is at present small, but 6 ft. behind it will produce at least 2 tons of ore per fathom. The pitches in this level are producing a fair quantity of ore. In the 40 west we have caps at least 4 feet wide, with well-defined walls. A small cross-course has been met with, and is letting down much water. We shall cut through this forthwith, and shall soon see what kind of lode we have to the west of it. We shall resume working on Fowey tin lodes to-day.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, March 30: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mine since my last report.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, March 26: Eales's Shaft: The shaftmen have been engaged in fixing the plunger-lift and bringing down the pumping-rods, &c., to the 72, so that very little has been done in the bottom of the shaft for this week. In the 72, west of Eales's, the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of very soft spar, mixed with both tin, and copper ore; such a lode I never saw before, and not of value. In the 60 cross-cut west of Eales's, we expect to cut into the lode in about two or three days. As the men were drilling a hole last night in the breast of the end, when about 1 ft. deep the lode would drive at every blow 1 inch into something very soft, which no doubt is the lode. The lode in the 36, west of Eales's, is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar—unproductive. We have cut through a very small cross-head at the south side of the lode, letting out a quantity of water, but I am not satisfied in calling it the cross-course, yet I am still continuing on the lode to see if we can cut another one by. Hunt's shaft is over 28 fms. from surface; the ground has been a little more favourable for sinking, and we are progressing as fast as circumstances will permit.

NORTH GODOFLHIS.—J. Rule, March 22: I find the lodes you are now working are on the same that were formerly so rich under the management of Capt. T. Taggue, who realised in a few years' working upwards of £6,000. The strata are similar, and every indication induces me to believe that by sinking and developing the lodes you are now working on will find them equally productive as they were in the west, and a very small sum will enable you to realise large profits. So far as you have worked the returns are most extraordinary, and I know not of any place where so small a pit has turned out so much copper ore, and improving as it does in sinking. I am almost positive a small outlay will enable you to find a mine equal to the celebrated Old Godolphi Bridge Mine.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, March 28: We have got on much better this week than we have previously for some time. We have come to another shaft, and have been forward from it as far as we could go with candles. We are now opening the shaft, and hope to complete the same by to-morrow, which will enable us to have good air, in order that we may go forward again. We are also engaged in clearing up a shaft in the mine on the north lode to the shallow adit, and are at present on the back of the level.

NORTH MINERA.—March 31: Thomas's cross-cut west has been set to drive by four men, at 9½ fms. per fathom; the ground rather hard for driving, but of a very promising appearance. Thomas's cross-cut east has cut through a little lead, and we expect this month to cut into Lloyd's flat; it is set to drive by two men, at 47½ per fm.; Pugh's level is being driven by six men, at 6½ tons per fathom, through very promising ground, and has passed through several small branches of lead. Pugh's cross-cut north is set to drive by two men, at 6½ per fathom, and is expected to intersect the road very shortly. Jones's shaft is set to sink at 8½ per fathom, by four men, on the lode, which is looking very favourable for lead. The road to the intended dressing-floors is now nearly completed, and we have commenced getting out the wheel-pit. On the whole, the works are progressing very favourably, and there is no doubt that we shall soon be able to make large and profitable returns.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, March 31: Painter's lode in the 30, driving west from flat-rod shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in the 15 east is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, jack, and copper ore, with occasional stones of tin, and has an improved appearance. In the 15, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is at present small and unproductive. In sinking Painter's shaft below the 15 the lode is improving in size and quality, being 4 feet wide, worth 12½ per fm. for tin. I have set a winze to sink 10 fms. west of the latter mentioned shaft below the 15, to four men, at 3½ per fm., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 13½ per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of the 15 are producing fair quantities of copper ore, tin, and blonde. No other change since my last.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Jas. Richards, March 31: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west no lode has been taken down. In the 90, east of Carter's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Edward's cross-cut south nothing has yet been met with. In the 30 cross-cut north the ground is favourable for progress. In Friend's cross-cut south, on the western cross-course, the ground is easy for driving. In the 30, east of Friend's cross-cut, on the south or middle lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore. The trial shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 20; the ground is promising, being composed of an abundance of mundic, peach, capel, quartz, and a little ore. In the 52 east no lode has been taken down.—Gorman's Winze: In the 52 east the lode is large—4 feet wide, containing mundic, capel, quartz, and ore, worth 1 ton per fm. In the 52 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.—South Lode: In the 42 east the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 42 the lode is worth 2 or 3 tons of ore per fm., for the length of 9 (9 feet).

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, March 28: Our setting out on Saturday last was as follows:—The engine-shaft to sink, by six men and three boys, at 18½ tons per fm.; to now down 10 fms. 4 feet below the 42. To drive west on the engine lode in the 42, by four men, at 5½ per fm.; the lode at this point is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore and mundic. To drive east and west on the south lode in the 42, by four men in each end at 6½ per fm., where the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from its present appearance will produce 1½ ton of copper and the same amount of mundic per fm. To sink a winze below the 32, on the same lode, by six men, at 7½ per fm., where we hope to lay open profitable ground. To drive west, on the south lode in the 32, by six men, at 6½ per fm., where the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; to stop the back of the same level, by six men, at 5½ per fm., where the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., and seems to be improving. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of the 32, on the caunter, with the winze south below the 16 this week, which will greatly ventilate the mine throughout.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, March 26: In the 94 north the ground is still good for driving, the lode still standing since last month. In the 82 north the lode is improved since last week, and now a promising end, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 north the lode is still improving, and will now produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the 82 the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fathom, and worth 20½ per fm. The other stopes throughout the mine are worth 3 tons of ore per fm., and worth 12½ per fm. The mine, upon the whole, has improved in the past week, and our prospects are good.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, March 26: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fm. level 18 fms. 5 ft. on the east side of the lode, which is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of lead, with a very promising appearance; set to nine men, at 16½ per fm. We expect to be as deep as the 40 in the next fortnight, when we shall commence to drive the 40 fm. level north and south at once. The 20 was driven north of engine-shaft last month 5 fathoms, lode, or leader part, 9 in. wide, producing good stones of lead and jack; set to three men and three boys, at 37½ per fm. The 20 was driven south last month 2 fms. 4 ft. in. to date at present unproductive; set to two men and two boys, at 37 per fathom. In the adit level south the leader part of the lode is 15 in. wide, and very kindly; set to two men, at 30½ per fm. This we expect to hole in the course of the present month, when we shall commence to drive the 10 north at once, where we have a promising lode, producing good stones of lead. Eva's stopes, south of Michell's, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to three men, at 17½, 6d. per fathom Uren's stopes, south of Treasie's winze, will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to four men, at 17½, 6d. per fathom. Vigore's stopes, north of Treasie's winze, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to four men, at 17½, 6d. per fathom.

PENRALT SILVER-LEAD.—J. Jenkins, March 29: Owen's lode is a little improved; the lode, as I term it, is about 1 foot big, containing large spots and branches of ore, which I may call saving work; the end is altogether about 4 ft. wide, interspersed with beautiful branches and veins of ore. The stopes on Bob's lode continue nearly the same, I may safely say not diminished in size or quality. We have drawn between 400 and 500 kibbles since I took on the two labourers, and we have only just made a beginning; I have no doubt but what we have at least 1500 kibbles now broken underground. We have well secured the new engine-shaft, and the men will nearly finish footway to-day.

POLBRENN.—March 30: The day previous to sending my last report we cut a large stream of water in the 42 cross-cut, north of Dorsac's shaft, which we expected was proceeding from the lode, but since that we found that it was flowing from some large branches, and the last is not yet cut through, which is letting out plenty of water, and yielding good stones of tin, and all dipping north; but nothing like a lode has yet been seen. We have set to drive a little more in this direction, as we still think the lode is before us; and if it is an unusual turn, and we have not seen any ground like it in the mine before. The lode in the 32 west is more than 2 ft. wide, with a little tin, just enough to make it worth saving, but can hardly call it of any value. The lode in the 32 east is about 1 ft. wide, and very poor, costing 8½ tons per fathom to drive; but we do not expect this to continue long, as the ground in the winze a little behind it is pretty good, and the lode good for tin, and the ground in the level over is also good. The lode in the 22 east is a little improved; it is saving work for 8 or 9 in. wide, and some of it is very good. The stopes in back of the 32, east of shaft, are looking very well. We have discontinued the stoping west of the shaft in back of 32 for the time, and have put these four men, with two others, to sink a winze below the 42 west of the shaft and under the stopes. Having been so much foiled in the 42 about the lode, we have set the winze in order to ascertain the course of the lode in going down, as well as to prove its value; this winze, with the eastern stopes tributaries, will supply the stamps without more rain; and if that happen, we can soon get work from the western stopes to keep going. The stopes are without much alteration.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, March 29: The lode in the 60 east, on Kelly Bray, is about 5 feet wide, containing quartz, fluor-spur, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The 80 west is producing some good stones of ore, but not enough to value; in the present end the lode and capels are about 4 feet wide. The 90 cross-cut south is hard, consequently our progress in driving is slow, but from the character of the ground, I think we are in the capes of the lode; it is intermixed with spar, spotted with copper ore.

RIBDEN.—R. Ninnes, March 31: The lead vein that was discovered at the time we commenced cutting down Ingley's shaft in the 30, and which I referred to at the time, is now being intersected by a cross-cut south of the shaft, and east of Ingley's lode, and is yielding some very good ore. The lode in the 30, going south-east, is much as usual, but the lode in the rise in the back of this level produces good stones of ore. The ground in the bottom of Ingley's flat shaft is much the same as when I last wrote, and so is the ground in the 40 cross-cut going north-east. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is greatly improved in appearance. The lode at Richmond's shaft is without alteration to notice.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, March 28: Nothing new since my last report.

BITTON CASTLE.—S. Morris, March 31: We are very busy preparing for the erection of the engine, and everything is progressing favourably. I am glad to find the directors intend to visit the mine on Thursday, when they will be convinced of the value of this important property.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, March 26: In Rathdu deep adit level there is no great alteration—some spar and lead occasionally, but the ground is still too soft to make ore. In Rhurrugus deep adit level the lode is wide, having a good deal of blonde, mixed with broken stones; there is much water coming from the breast, and good mineral indications.

We hope to find lead in driving under the dip of the hill, which cannot be much further, but we still consider that the body of the lead is deeper than the level in this part of the ground, and must be reached by a shaft; the ground is easy for driving, and the level is now driven about 55 fms. from the mouth. In Rhurrugus midway level the end is still in a flookan lode, but from a change in the bed we think there is no great distance to drive before we shall come in. There are five stopes above the midway level yielding good blonde; one of them, No. 1, contains a large quantity. Rhurrugus 10 fm. level is advancing rapidly, and we are pushing it on to reach No. 4 winze; there is no great alteration in the end. The stopes above this level are still yielding good blonde, and will continue to do so for a long time. We shall sample on Monday 100 tons of blonde and 20 tons of lead. The mine is now very full of stuff broken down. Our dressing operations for the last fortnight have been much delayed, several of the wheels connecting the jiggers having broken, and the water-course having burst from the floods.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters, R. Waters: In the 62, south of engine-shaft, we have just intersected the lode, which at this point is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and elvan, but at present unproductive; the lode has always been small, and of little value at and about the shaft. The 62 cross-cut north-west is still in the elvan. The lode at this point has made a greater bend than usual; or we should have been into it by this time; the ground in each of the ends spoken of is hard and difficult for progress. In the 52, driving north of the shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime and stones of lead ore, but not to value; we calculate upon reaching Tittiley's bunch of ore at this level in some 5 fms. further driving. In the stopes in back of the said level, south of Jones's winze, south of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; in the stopes in back of this level, north of winze, the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding 20 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 30, driving south of engine shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, opening tribe ground; we shall push the said level with vigour, believing it a point of great promise. The tributary pitches throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities. Our sampling this month will be 30 tons of good quality lead ore.

SIGFORD.—J. Hosking, March 28: The lode in the adit level, driving east, is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, and mundic, with good stones of rich black and yellow copper ore. I have set the end to drive by four men, at 3½, 5s. per fm.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, March 31: In the 98 the men are engaged in cutting plat, &c., preparatory to driving east and west on the course of the lode. In the 86 east the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. In the 86 fm. level west the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and good stones of ore. In the 82 fm. level west the lode is disordered by the influence of the cross-course. In the 50 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, containing quartz, prian, peach, and a little ore. In Gilbert's rise in back of the 50 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and good stones of ore. A rise is being put up in the back of the 40 west, and the ground is easy for progress.

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tracted to cut a plat at the 55 for the sum of £1., including putting in penthouse and preparing for sinking. The stoves in the bottom of the 50 are set to four men, at 4s. per fm., and are worth about 8s. per fm. for copper ore. We have a stope of about 9 ft. high and 5 or 6 fms. long to stope away, when we advise driving the 55 east. The three pitches in the back of the 30 and 40 are retaken at 13s. 4d. in 11'. We have about 20 tons of copper ore broken.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandoe, March 30: There is no change of importance in this mine since my last report. The ground at our engine-shaft continues to be favourable for sinking, with which we are making fair progress, and are now down 2 fathoms below the 55 fathom level.

Compared with last week's prices the quotations of yesterday in the LONDON COAL MARKET show a trifling advance. On Monday the rates ruling were about the same as those recorded in our last Journal; a fair amount of business was transacted. There were 114 ships at market; 28 were sold, 37 went to supply gas contracts, and 49 remained on hand. On Wednesday there was a marked improvement, the better sorts realising from 6d. to 1s. per ton more, whilst seconds, although only fetching former rates, were in fair demand. There were 67 ships at market, of which 35 were sold and 32 remained on hand. Yesterday, the temperature having during the past few days changed from that of genial spring to that of mid-winter—or at least the cold being nearly as intense as we have had it during the season, prices advanced fully 6d. per ton, but buyers were not over eager to operate. Hartley's were quiet, but manufacturers', which in the early part of the week had been very dull, were more in demand. There 76 ships at market; 35 were sold, 18 went to supply gas contracts, and 23 remained unsold. The closing quotations were—West Hartley, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 5d.; Primrose, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 18s. 6d.; Hetton and Lambton, 18s. 6d.

The annual statement of accounts of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, to be submitted to the meeting on April 6, showed a balance available for dividend of 25,130*s.* Sirs. Cunard, the great pioneer of the Atlantic passage, will be put in nomination as an assistant.

At Bronfoden Mine meeting, to be held on April 14, the accounts will show a credit balance of 330*s.* 19s. 3d.; thus, the liabilities at the date of the last meeting were 756*s.* 13s. 3d., of which 731*s.* 14s. 4d. has since been paid; leaving, 24*s.* 18s. 1d. The cost sheets for the three months ending March, discount paid on ore bills, and London expenses, amount to 606*s.* 3s. 4d.; against which 897*s.* 18s. 8d. worth of lead ore has been sold. The assets, which comprise cash and ore bills, are stated at 3656*s.* 18s. 1d., from which deduct the balance unpaid of 24*s.* 18s. 1d., and there remains a credit balance, as above, of 330*s.* 19s. 2d.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that mining stocks continue languid, and little business doing. Greater activity has prevailed to-day, and a tendency to do more business has been manifested. Yorkshire, par to 1s. prem.; Craven Moor, 8s. to 8s. 1*d.*; Hebdon Moor, 2 to 2*1*/₂; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s. *d.*; Wensleydale, 1*s.* to 6*s.* 1*d.* Yorkshire Mines are still progressing, and doing well. We omitted to say in our last that the Wet Groves Mine, after paying a dividend, made a reserve of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, for the purpose of carrying on the mine, and driving an upper level, to communicate with the lower one by means of ventilating shafts, in order the more readily to get out an increased quantity of ore. A meeting of the promoters of the Nidderdale Mining Company was held at the mining offices, Corn Exchange, Leeds, on Thursday, at which it was decided to erect machinery to draw the ore out of and work Sir Thomas White's shaft, at the bottom of which it was stated there is ore ready for getting, and also at the end of a wonderful level, which drains the shaft to the depth of about 48 fms., and that there were men now ready to take out bargains at that place for 2*s.* 1*d.* per bin of 8 cwt.s. of ore. After deciding to allot shares to those who have applied, the meeting terminated.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report a firmer market for Eym shares, which are steady, at 22 to 24. Chapel Dale flat, and sellers at par. Mill Dam shares have been done at 6*s.* prem., and are in demand. Mill Town done at 2, and buyers at the price. Peak United enquired for at 2, and the mine looking better.

IRON-MAKING IN AMERICA.—PIG-IRON MADE AT THE CRANE IRON-WORKS IN 1858.—The following figures show the amount of pig-iron made by the Lehigh Crane Iron Company's four furnaces during the year 1858:—

	No. 1 furnace, 11 ft. bosh, in blast 35 weeks—	No. 2 forge	318 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 1 foundry	1737	[No. 3 forge	351 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 2 foundry	1518	[No. 3 forge	351 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 2 furnace, out of blast the entire year.			=3639 tons.
No. 3 furnace, 16 ft. bosh, 1 <i>s.</i> blast 52 weeks—			
No. 1 foundry	5617	[No. 2 forge	313
No. 2 foundry	2802 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	[No. 3 forge	151 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 4 furnace, 18 ft. bosh, in blast 43 weeks—			=884 tons.
No. 1 foundry	6414 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	[No. 2 forge	653 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 2 foundry	2588	[No. 3 forge	181 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 5 furnace, 18 ft. bosh, in blast 34 weeks—			=9654 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 1 foundry	4232	[No. 2 forge	239 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
No. 2 foundry	2634 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	[No. 3 forge	81
Aggregate	29,434 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>		=7257 tons.

PATENT LAW IN INDIA.—A law has been passed by the Indian Government, and received the Royal Assent, although not yet promulgated in India. It provides that patent rights may be granted in and for Her Majesty's Indian territories; and that with regard to inventions already patented in Great Britain, twelve months from the date of the British patent will be allowed as the term within which the patentee will have to file his application for an Indian patent, if he intends to secure one.

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—An influential company has been formed at Boston, with a capital of \$20,000, for working a location in the Lake Superior district through which the celebrated Pewabic vein is supposed to run. The extent of the Pontiac Mining Company's property is twice that of Pewabic, so that the most favourable results are looked forward to. It is considered that the small capital named, which is but equal to 4000*s.* sterling, will be ample to open the mines and pay all expenses until they are ready to erect stamping machinery. The shares were all subscribed for as soon as the subscription list was opened, and they are now at a premium.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BURNLEY.—On Tuesday an explosion took place at Spa Clough Colliery, in the occupation of the Rev. W. Thrusby and General Scarlett, about two miles from Burnley. John Crossley, the bankman, was severely burnt, and now lies in a dangerous condition. Three other men were slightly injured. It appears that Crossley was being drawn up the shaft, when he saw a nail rod on the third stay, and returned to fetch it with a lighted lamp in his hand.

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN WALES.—The company now working the Cwm-dyke Copper Mines upon Snowdon have met with ore in large quantity; and a moiety of the last cargo sent to the Amwth Smelting Works realised 17*s.* per ton—a rate unprecedented at these works. They are also actively prosecuting operations for further developing Snowdon's hidden treasures.—North Wales Chronicle.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Edwin Smith, of Dudley Port, proposes to introduce streams of air between the sides and ends of a puddling furnace and the fluting with which the furnace is lined.

STEAM-ENGINES.—An invention, which consists in dispensing with the ordinary steam cylinders, and their valves and pumps, by certain mechanical arrangements by which they are enabled to raise the steam, has been provisionally specified by Messrs. Scott and Martinucci, of Brighton. The engine consists of a solid cylindrical or other formed piece of metal, having recesses bored into it for admitting steam. The centre of the solid cylinder is bored out to receive a solid ram, or plunger, and the lower end of one side, and the top end of the opposite side of the bore, has a steam space cut therein, corresponding with a similar steam space in the ram or plunger. The boiler, steam-pipes, and connections may be similar to those in ordinary use.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES.—Mr. J. G. Appold, Wilson-street, Finsbury, proposes in making submarine cables to divide the wire strands into two sets, which shall be laid around the internal core in opposite directions.

At the Manchester Statistical Society on Monday (Rev. Canon Richson, president, in the chair), Mr. John Robertson read a paper entitled "The Insolubility of the Deep Cornish Mines, and as a consequence, the Physical Degeneracy and Early Death of the Mining Population," after which a long and interesting conversation took place. Rev. Mr. Christopher and Mr. Ede, visitors, both gentlemen from Cornwall, took part in the conversation, and favoured the members with information and facts connected with the mineral population and the working of mines.

At the British American Land Company annual general meeting, on Monday, the report stated that the land sales had increased, compared with those of the previous year, to the extent of 7920*s.* acres; there had been a reduction, however, in the prices obtained. The sum realised by the sales was 14,969*s.* The surplus of assets over liabilities was stated at 34,076*s.* The directors did not consider themselves in a position to declare a dividend at present.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—All interested in the make or use of iron should read Mr. Rogers's new work on *Iron Metallurgy*.—

"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MUSHER.—Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

* * * Now Ready, price One Shilling, **THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858** By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., being the Fifteenth Annual Review. To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; of Messrs. Watson and Cuel, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or through any bookseller or newsman in town or country.

* * * TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5*s.*

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the *Mining Journal* on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the *Mining Journal* may be obtained at our office at **FIVE O'CLOCK A.M.**, or can be delivered by any Newsman in the metropolis with the morning papers.

* * * With this week's *Mining Journal* we give a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET**, which contains—Heat-Conducting Power of Alloys; Colliery Operations in the Newcastle District—No. II.; The Mineral Wealth and Commerce of Ecuador and the Amazonian District; Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XII.; St. Day United Mines; Plan of West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Consols Mining Sets; Ottoman Railway Company Meeting; New Zealand; Geological Society of London; Tin in Greenland, &c.

* * * With last week's *Mining Journal* we gave a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET**, which contains—North Country Coal; Welsh Steam Coal—The Admiralty Report; New Method of Purifying Coal; New Almaden Mining Company; Household Words—No. III.; Plan of the West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Great Consols Mining Sets; Sparge's New Map of Cornwall; Coal Miners' Grievances; Economic Life Assurance Society, &c., &c.

* * * With the *Mining Journal* of March 19 was given a **SUPPLEMENT**, which contains—New and Efficient Method of Feeding Boilers of Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engines; Economic Production and Use of Steam; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XI.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. IX.; The "Pitman's Provident Society"; Plan of the West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Great Consols Mining Sets; English and Canadian Mining Company; The Iron Trade, and Mr. S. B. Rogers, &c., &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, April 1, 1859.

COPPER.	Per lb.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire .....p. lb. 0 1 2 0 1 2 1/2		Sheets .....10 <i>s.</i> 1/2-11 <i>s.</i> 1/2	
ditto tubes .....0 1 2 1/2-0 1 3/2		Wire .....11 <i>s.</i>	
Sheeting & bolts ..0 1 0 1/2		Tubes .....13 <i>s.</i> 1/2-14 <i>s.</i>	
Bottoms .....0 1 1-0 1 1 1/2			
Gid (Exchange) .....0 0 11-0			
Best selected, p. ton 11 <i>s.</i> 10 0-0			
Ditto, in faggots .....21 19 0-22 0 0			
Tough cake .....112 19 0-0			
Title .....112 19 0-0			
South American .....105 0-0 107 0 0			
		QUICKSILVER .....7 0 0-0 0 0 0	
			bottle
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London .....7 5 0-0		SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive .....6 17 6-7 5 0		Foreign .....22 10 0-22 15 0	
Nail rods .....7 10		To arrive .....23 0-0	
Stafford, in London .....8 0 0-9 0 0			
Barrels .....ditto .....8 5 0-9 0 0		ZINC.	
Hoops .....ditto .....9 0 0-15 0 0		In sheets .....28 0-0 28 10 0	
Sheets, single .....9 10 0-10 10 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales .....3 15 0-4 5 0 0		TIN.	
Refined metal, ditto .....4 19 0-5 5 0 0		English, blocks .....126 0-0	
Ditto, forge .....2 17 6-0-0		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) .....127 0-0	
Staffordshire Forge Pig, 4 .....10 0 0-5 0 0		Ditto, Refined .....133 0-0	
Welsh Forge Pig .....3 0 0-3 5 0		Banca .....132 0-0 133 0 0	
		Straits .....130 0-0 132 0 0	
LEAD.		TIN-PLATES.	
English Pig .....22 15 0-23 0 0		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 12 6-1 13 6	
Ditto sheet .....23 10 0-23 15 0		IX Ditto 1st quality .....1 18 6-1 19 6	
Ditto red lead .....24 0 0-0		IC Ditto 2d quality .....1 10 6-1 11 0	
Ditto white .....30 0 0-0		IC Ditto 3d quality .....1 16 6-1 17 0	
Ditto patent shot .....26 0 0-0		IC Coke .....1 6 6-1 6 6	
Spanish .....22 5 0-22 10 0		IX Ditto .....1 12 6-1 12 6	
			In London ; 20s. less at the works.
American .....none			
		Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb. 10 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	
		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt. 2 2 0	
		Indian Charcoal Pigs in London— 7 10 0	
		American—	
		At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	

REMARKS.—An improved enquiry for some kinds of metals has caused prices to advance, and the market for all descriptions closes tolerably steady but quiet.

COPPER.—In this metal there has not been much improvement, especially for sheet and sheathing. Shipments continue small, and many buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower rates. Orders from India are mostly limited to 11*s.* and 11*s.* per lb. The demand for cake and ingot is also limited. Our market is very clear of second-hand parcels, and nothing is pressing for sale, consequently buyers wanting any for immediate use have to pay full market price, and smelters being slack are very willing to accept orders at current quotations.

IRON.—The tendency of prices has been slightly favourable to buyers, and some parcels of bars in second hands have been offered at 5*s.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. at the works; the ironmasters are, however, opposed to this, and no transactions direct are reported below 6*s.* per ton; on the contrary, several contracts have been declined at less than this price for delivery in a month or six weeks in London. The quotation remains as before—6*s.* 15*s.* to 7*s.* per ton; out of stock, 7*s.* 5*s.* per ton. Staffordshire continues quoted at previous rates. Scotch pigs have been quiet but steady, at about 52*s.* 6*d.* to 53*s.* m.n., cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow. Stocks are still heavy and against speculation.

LEAD.—Sales have only been moderate; prices have not undergone any change. The market keeps firm at the annexed list of quotations.

SPELTER.—Sales have been made as high as 22*s.* 15*s.*, but quite an exceptional price; several lots are offered at 22*s.* 10*s.* without finding buyers. The demand has somewhat subsided the last few days, but higher prices from Hamburg and small arrivals, with a reduced stock here of 314*s.* tons keeps importers very firm and indisposed to sell in any quantity. The lots principally on the market are in second hands, bought for arrival.

serves, at which some of them are expressing dissatisfaction. It is considered that, in a mine selling at such a price, the fullest information of its state and prospects should be given. The shares at the meeting were divided into 512ths. West Caradon, 77½ to 82½. Pedan-an-drea, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of about 1300L to the credit, and dividends may soon be looked for.

Transactions in mining shares have not been so extensive this week at the Stock Exchange, and generally there was a degree of gloom, as compared with the last two or three weeks. This is invariably the case after a marked rise, but is often the forerunner of a greater reaction when there is no valid reason for the depression. In the market for English mining shares the official prices were—West Wheal Russell, 17, 16½, 15½, 15½, 15½, 15½, 15½; Great Wheal Alfred, 21 to 24; Tin croft, 4½ to 4½; Alfred Consols, 6½; Margaret, 77½ to 79; Wheal Edward, 2½; Providence, 96; Wheal Bassett, 21½; Sortridge, 4.

In Foreign mining shares there were more transactions than usual. United Mexican, 21, 22, 23; St. John del Rey, 11½, 11½, 11½, 11½; Fortuna, 1½, 1½, 1½; Cobre Copper, 36, 37½; Linares, 10½, 10; Santiago de Cuba, 1½.

Business in Colonial mining shares was confined to General (Nova Scotia) at 24½, 24½; North Rhine, 1 to 1½; Bon Accord, 1, 1, 1, 1; Port Phillip, 1.

Foreign and Colonial Shares have been quiet during the week “outside.” Wortham has been doing at 9s. 6d., 9s. 9d., 10s. 3d., 10s. 9d., leaving off at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. Port Phillip, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. Pontgibaud, 4½ to 4½; Bon Accord, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Fortuna, 1½ to 1½; St. John de Rey, 11½ to 11½; Cobre Copper, 35½ to 36½; North Rhine, 1 to 1½; Lusitanian, 8—dividend of 1s. 3½ per share has been declared; Linares, 10 to 10½; General Mining (Nova Scotia), 24, 24½ to 24½; Santiago del Cuba, 1½.

During the past week the business transacted in chemicals has been extremely limited. Tartaric acid has been offering at 1s. 8½d.; sulphuric, 3½ to 1d.; citric at 2s. 3d. per lb. The market for saltpetre has been very dull, and sellers preponderating, prices have declined from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. About 1400 bags Bengal offered in public sale were disposed of ref. 7½ at 39s.; 6½, 39s. 6d.; 4 to 4½, 40s.; and 3½ per cent. at 40s. 6d. per cwt. Privately, 500 bags Bengal have been sold at 40s. for ref. 4½ to 3½ per cent.; also 680 bags Bombay at 33s. 6d. to 34s. for ref. 4½ to 4½ per cent. For arrival, 38s. to 38s. 6d. is the nearest quotation for Bengal; a little business is reported at the latter figure. English refined is still quoted at 44s. to 45s. per cwt., but obtainable at 6d. to 1s. less. At auction, yesterday, from 17s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. was realised for 230 bags of unrefined Bombay, and some business was likewise done during the day in Bengal, for which there was a decidedly better enquiry. The stock in hand is 3497 tons against 3082 tons at the corresponding period of last year, and the deliveries were 4761 tons, being 1123 tons above the deliveries in the corresponding week of last year. Alum is quoted 8½ per ton; Vitriol, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.; sulphate of zinc, 15s. 6d. per cwt.; green copperas, 55s. to 65s. per ton; potash, 11d. to 13d. per lb.; and sugar of lead, 30s. to 44s. per cwt. 23 casks of refined borax sold at 63s. to 64s. per cwt. In the minerals produced in small quantities only there has been comparatively nothing doing. 157 bales of Ceylon plumbago were held at 16s. 6d. for fine bold lump. Antimony ore is worth 18s. to 20s. per cwt.; crude antimony, 45s.; and regulus and French star, 50s.; arsenic, lump, 18s.; and powder, 18s. to 14s.; rough brimstone, 8½ 10s. per ton; emery, corn, 24s. to 27s. per cwt.; flour, 12s. to 13s. Compared with last year's prices, the quotations for the minerals referred to are generally rather higher.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 4464 tons of ore were sold, realising 31,267L 19s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 139L 10s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 7½; quantity of fine copper, 312 tons 4 cwt.s. The following are the particulars:

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
March 3.	3424	.....	£137 10 0	7½	£100 11
“ 10.	3523	.....	145 1	6½	6 5 6
“ 17.	4325	.....	145 10	5½	99 2
“ 24.	5162	.....	142 2	6½	6 5 0
“ 31.	4464	.....	139 10	7	100 3

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 14s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10d. Compared with the corresponding monthly sale the advance has been in the standard 14s. 4d., and in the price per ton of ore about 11d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2279 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,685L 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 117L 11s. 6d.; average produce, 11½; average price per ton, 10½ 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 22.	1035	.....	£111 3 9	18 3 16	£18 0 4
March 15.	1267	.....	116 18 6	12 15 16	99 17 8
“ 29.	2279	.....	117 11 6	11½	10 16 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been—in the standard, 10s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 11. 13s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 4s. 3d. Of the 2279 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 1034 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 6½, and sold at an average standard of 133L 7s. 6d.—6½ 1s. per ton of ore; and the remaining 1245 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 112L 4s. 6d.—14L 16s. per ton of ore.—On April 19, 1833 tons of ore of the following descriptions will be sold:—Parys, Knockmahan, Berehaven, English Slag, Laxey, Cobre, Glasson, Namaqua, Australian Regulus, French Slag, Bampfylde, Ballinloe, Gurnadyne, Spanish Ore, and sundries.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols.	£ 8 0 0	£8192 0 0
Wheal Bassett	0 11 0	3309 0 0
Par Consols.	0 10 0	3209 0 0
East Basset.	6 0 0	3072 0 0
Foxdale	1 0 0	2560 0 0
South Caradon	10 0 0	2560 0 0
South Frances	5 0 0	2480 0 0
Mary Ann	2 5 0	2304 0 0
Carn Bras	2 0 0	2000 0 0
Grimber and St. Aubyn	2 10 0	1215 0 0
West Caradon	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland	1 0 0	1024 0 0
South Tolgas	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Bedford United	0 5 0	1000 0 0
Tolvadiden	0 3 0	900 0 0
Wheal Butler	3 0 0	768 0 0
North Dolcoath	0 2 6	625 0 0
Wheal Grylls	0 10 0	512 0 0
Wondron Consols	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	0 10 0	512 0 0
Aberdovey	0 10 0	350 0 0
Craddock Moor	0 5 0	263 15 0
Linares	0 5 0	3750 0 0
Lusitanian	0 1 3	625 0 0
Total.	.....	£43,772 15 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—

Balances last audit, 2495L 17s. 1d.; copper ore sold, 8991L 3s. 2d.; old chain sold, 10s. 4s.; received dividend on Liskeard and Caradon Railway shares, 40s.—11,537L 4s. 3d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, Nov., 2997L 8s. 7d.; ditto Dec., 3151L 1s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 3588L Is. 2d. A dividend of 20s./4s., and a bonus of 512ths. (=10½ per 256th in all) were declared. 40s. was presented to the agents of the mine, and 2788L Is. 2d. carried to next account. It was resolved that henceforth the shares should be subdivided into 512ths. Captain Peter Clymo, in his report, congratulated the shareholders upon their having so good a mine, and stated that there was every probability of a continuance. As promised at the previous meeting, they had increased the balance in favour of the adventurers, after paying the usual dividend and bonus.

At East Wheal Bassett meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Little in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 488L 17s. 4d.; ore sold (less dues), 279L 8s. 6d.; mine cost, Jan., Feb., 719L 1s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 3282L 19s. 6d.; sundries, 20s.; leaving a credit balance, 3601L 1s. 6d. A dividend of 3072L (1s. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 529L 1s. 6d. carried to the next account. Captains W. Nancarrow and J. P. Judd reported that they were driving the 80 cross-cut south, in the hope of cutting some other ledges.

At South Tolgas Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—

Balances last audit, 169L 4s. 5d.; ore sold (less dues), 3787L 6s. 6d.—Mine cost, Jan., Feb., 719L 1s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 563L 12s. 2d.; sundries, 20s.; leaving a credit balance, 3601L 1s. 6d. A dividend of 3072L (1s. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 529L 1s. 6d. carried to the next account. The agents' report stated that, on the whole, the prospects of the mine were considered better than for some months past.

At Wondron Consols meeting, on March 22, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 682L 2s. 10d.; tin sold, 4309L 1s. 6d.; sundries, 57L 1s. 6d.—Mine cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 2443L 7s. 7d.; due, rent, and property tax, 211L 1s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 5012L 7s. 11s.; leaving credit balance, 1534L 2s. 4d. A dividend of 612L (1s. per share) was declared; 298L 1s. 6d. was retained to pay for a

22-inch cylinder steam whim-engine, and 723L 8s. 4d. carried to the credit of next account. Captains Taylor, Jenkins, and Johns reported upon the position and prospects of the mine. They have 17 tribute pitches varying from 6s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. in 17, and 288 persons employed.

At Wheal Grylls meeting, on March 25, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 143L 5s. 11d.; tin sold, 1334L 12s. 6d.; materials sold, 1L 5s. 2d.—1479L 4s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 80s. 6s. 10d. A dividend of 512ths. (1s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 298L 1s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Captains M. White and S. Osborne reported that the Georgia lode had been intersected in the 23, and they were driving on it; the lode, about 2 feet wide, was of a promising appearance. In about 5 or 6 fathoms more driving they expect to drain the old works, when they were looking for a good run of the ground. The average price for driving the different levels was 3s. per fathom; the average tribute at last setting was 6s. 1d. in 17.

At the Fedan-an-drea Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. Pulsford in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash in hand last audit, 1684L 6s. 2d.; tin sold, 3898L 14s. 5d.; arsenic, 5L 2s.; received for calls, 36L 1s. 5d.; other receipts, 3L 1s. 8s.—5705L 3s.: labour cost, December, 1511L 10s. 8d.; January, 1147L 6s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 1112L 10s. 9d.; printing, 6L 1s. 8s.; discount on the bill, 2L 1s.; secretary and London charges, two months, 24L 1s. 7d.; leaving balance to next account, 2100L 16s. 4d.; other assets, 2382L 1s. 8s.; assets, against 1074L 18s. 1d. Abilities, showing a credit balance of 1307L 19s. 1d. The manager's and agent's reports will be found among the British Mines, and a dividend was passed off at a very early period. The meeting was fully attended, and the business was passed off most satisfactorily.

At Cilhay and Wentworth Mine meeting, on March 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 422L 2s. 10d.; mine cost, Dec., 154L 10s. 3d.; ditto, Jan., 130L 19s. 3d.; tributes' sub-sit, 7L 1s.; miners' bills, 193L 10s. 10d.—174L 6s. 10d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and a cross-cut, which was worth from 10s. to 15s. per fm. in days. The tribute pitches were looking a little better than when last reported on, and since last meeting the prospects of the mines, on the whole, had very much improved.

At the Wheal Edward meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 401L. A call of 5s. per share was made, and the committee re-elected.

At Barf Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct. to Jan., 114L 8s. 8d.—Balance last audit, 38L 15s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 75L 8s. 7d. Capital not called up, 750L. A call of 4s. per share was made, payable within 10 days. Captain J. Frank reported that a little patience was all that was required when the mine would pay all that had been invested, and become a lasting property.

At the Holbush Mining Company annual meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fletcher in the chair), the accounts showed—Copper sold, 919L 5s. 9d.; sale of land, 100L; lease, 1020L 11s. 11d.; three calls, 2954L 15s. 8d.; Balance last audit, 829L 15s. 6d.; mine cost, 124,01L 6s. 5d.; dues, 162L 6s. 4d.; calls not received on forfeited shares, 99L 1s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 150L 15s. 6d. A favourable report of the mine was read from Capt. Seccombe. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and after the usual complimentary votes the meeting terminated.

At the Great Wheal Busy meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 366L. A call of 5s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. The most sanguine hopes were entertained with regard to the development of the 110 fm. level.

At South Cudra Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. H. Tremenheere in the chair), the report of the committee stated that since the meeting on Feb. 17 the work had been carried out as then directed, though, unfortunately, with no good results; it was therefore recommended immediately to abandon that part of the mine and wind-up the affairs of the adventure without delay. The chairman remarked that their business would be brief—simply, he believed, to move a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the agents. Mr. Charles said that although the south part of the sett had not realised their expectations, circumstances had so changed since the South Cudra was commenced that the north part of the sett could be worked to advantage. In reply to a question from Mr. A. W. Arnold, he observed that the old mine was stopped simply in consequence of the death of the proprietor; and the north part was not recommended by the South Cudra Company, because it would have required a larger capital than the adventurers intended spending. As the Charlestown property was now being worked, it would offer many facilities for the working of the North Cudra; and by winding up the South Cudra, and forming a new company for the North Cudra, an opportunity would be given for those desirous of continuing to do so, whilst those who wished to withdraw would be enabled to do so. The resolution for winding-up was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.

At the East Crinnis Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. S. Margesson, in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 173L; and a balance of assets over liabilities of 693L. The monthly cost had been reduced to about 600L, and the rents from East Crinnis, notwithstanding the expenses attending the sale of the Pembridge Mine, had paid the labour cost. The committee and auditors were re-elected.

At the Boiling Well Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Boyle in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 109L. A call of 5s. per share was made. Much importance was attached to many points in the mine, more especially to the 72, where it was thought they were approaching a course of ore. The specimens from this point (which were exhibited at the meeting) elicited great satisfaction, as indicative of the undertaking becoming speedily remunerative. The committee were re-elected. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Great Wheal Busy meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 366L. A call of 5s. per share was made. The reports were considered of the most satisfactory character, and great importance was attached to the completion of the railway from Seville to Cordova, which it was expected would take place at about the end of April. At the Fortune Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts for the

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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during
the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly
filled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PRACTICAL MINING—SINKING SHAFTS.—In reply to "One Interested," I may state that, allowing the usual modulus for the water-wheel and pumps—66, or two-thirds of the power applied,—11'00 cubic feet of water over a wheel 20 feet diameter would lift 300 fathoms or water from a depth of 340 fms.; but, inasmuch as this would allow no time for repairs, it would not be safe to go deeper than, say, 300 fms.—P: Ingelborough.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—I see by the Journal of March 19 that the Great Wheal Vor Mining Company have held their quarterly meeting; and I am glad to find they have taken one step in the right direction, according to my judgment,—that is, to erect an engine on the mine for draining the western water, as suggested by me in the Journal of last August. It is a fact patent to every miner acquainted with the last working of the mine, and knows the water and other difficulties we had to contend against, that such time should not have elapsed before they had decided on so important a point of interest. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, from what has appeared in your Journal from time to time about the mine by parties contending for office power, I think if they had wished or studied the welfare of the establishment they would have thrown out some suggestions for the future working of the mine, which might be of some benefit to the shareholders, rather than have had recourse to so much personal cavilling, to create dissension for their own individual advantage. If effectually worked, and managed, it ought to be, the mine must make large profits. Only look at the price of tin now and in the last working.—GLUC. ACT: March 25.

COPPER MINING COMPANY.—When this company was dissolved we were told that immediately after the property was disposed of a new association would be formed, which the old shareholders would, if they pleased, have the opportunity of joining. The liquidator was the partner of the gentleman who purchased the mine, he being at the same time the landholder and greatest creditor. This has been a most unfortunate property. We were told by the various agents who reported upon its capabilities that as soon as the engine was erected returns could be made in the meantime, while this was delayed from some cause or the other, the funds of the company were frittered away. When at last the machinery was in order we were told that the capital was totally expended, and the directors had no other resource but to wind up; this was done voluntarily. No report has been submitted to the outlying shareholders, many of whom would have joined in the new concern, but did not know where to apply, the late secretary of the company having left his offices, and rendered no information as to how the parties forming the new company intended to treat the old proprietary, many of whom had cheerfully paid their 2% per share, in the hope that one day the long-promised and so oft-delayed returns would be brought to market; and if profits were not realised, it was anticipated that the costs would be met by the ores raised.—H.

AUDITING ACCOUNTS—EAST ALFRED MINE.—I have read with a considerable degree of pleasure the various letters which have appeared in your Journal since I addressed you, on Feb. 26, upon the necessity for the appointment of an auditor for this mine; and having since been at some trouble in obtaining information on the subject, shall be obliged by your favouring me with space for a few further remarks. I find that the whole of the parties present at the meeting held no more than from 130 to 140 shares out of the 4000, into which the mine is divided, and that these gentlemen refused to appoint a competent person as auditor (an appointment which, while it entailed no expense upon the adventurers, for it was specially mentioned that the services to be rendered were gratuitous, could not prove other than satisfactory to a large body of adventurers), though a number of gentlemen, holding above 1000 shares, made the request for themselves and of others, who, like themselves, had no means of auditing or examining the accounts presented to them. And how were the accounts examined by the adventurers present? Why, Sir, I am credibly informed that all their attention was devoted to the examination of a few merchants' bills, amounting to about 2000.,—important enough in a manner, but the chief item of expenditure was not examined—nearly 11000. had been spent on labour cost, &c., for which large sum nothing but a statement of account drawn out of the cost-book was submitted, but which no one could pretend to say was correct! I would not say one word about the gentleman who is entrusted with the expending of 2500. per month of the adventurers' money; but I would say that, when another gentleman in the same locality, who had long been considered A1 amongst us, has been proved to have made serious mistakes, to the detriment of his co-adventurers, and remembering man's tendency to err when unfettered by moral restraint, especially in an atmosphere loaded with speculative influences, it does become the duty of those engaged in the furtherance of legitimate mining adventure, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of others disposed to invest their capital, to demand that mining accounts shall be examined in the only manner satisfactory to all parties—by an auditor, alike independent of the influence of the purser and the merchant.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

STEEL-IRON.—A correspondent, with the signature of "Ferrus," remarks upon a Notice signed "J. A. J." which appeared in the Journal of March 19, and requests an explanation of the statements therein contained. I sent you on March 17 a short communication, expressing my surprise that Mr. Spence should continue to patent articles based on the use of puddled steel (as doing so, I presume, he understands that no one but himself, or without his permission, has any right to manufacture those particular articles from puddled steel); when that incident branch of trade is already, in the shape of bars, sheets, slabs, and forgings of all descriptions, so extensively used; and that in Yorkshire and Staffordshire it is applied to save a number of purposes, as would warrant applications, for fifty parts, if they were merely based upon its use. As I appended a signature of "J. A. J." to the foregoing, I imagine that by some inadvertence, or strange mistake, a Notice appears containing statements which did not originate with me, and which I, therefore, cannot explain. "Ferrus" has not been well informed in the matter of puddled steel being produced at a comparatively low cost, at a cost which will ensure its almost universal adoption, and which may probably cause a great "expansion in the trade." The care and watchfulness and skilful manipulation required on the part of the puddler and others necessitates a higher rate of wages, and beyond this there is nothing which makes the working cost greater than of ordinary merchant iron; this, of course, relates to bars of an ordinary size. It is requisite that great care be applied to the heating of it, but it does not follow that a longer time is necessary, or that a smaller quantity of work is turned out of one batch than would be the case with merchant bars. In heavy forgings a longer time is expended than would be the case with a wrought-iron forging, but this will be obviated as it is better understood. The fact of its being necessary to be careful in the heating of puddled steel should not lead any one to treat it inadequately, as time is lost in the hammering, and it becomes hollow and unsound. It is more subtle to deal with than wrought-iron, and the least neglect will for some purposes cause its inutility: there will be waste, and, of course, an increase in the cost. I have found, that the average, more wastes have been made from puddled steel than from wrought-iron; but this I ascribe to its being a new feature to the men, and they will better understand that caution in its working is not so necessary as would be the case if it were intended for finer purposes. For instance, suppose a piece is made for a cutting tool (for this is done and regularly used), it will require that it should be sound and of uniform quality, to enable it to be satisfactorily applied; and to get this continued uniform quality, which is no small difficulty, it is necessary that great care be taken in its manufacture. Excellent puddled steel sheets can be made very cheaply indeed. I have no objection to give "Ferrus" further information on these matters, if required.—J. A. J.

MINERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.—I carefully perused the letter of "Cornish Miner," in your excellent Journal of March 12, and have anxiously watched for some further remarks, both last week and the previous one. I should have thought your old correspondent, Mr. Geo. Henwood, or such men as Capt. John Seymour, would have taken up the matter, as I presume they know as much of Cornishmen and Cornish miners as any in the kingdom. They could certainly offer some suggestions for improving the present system; and I am sure every facility would be afforded by the majority of mine adventurers.—A LONDON ADVENTURER: March 29.

SWANTOOL ORES.—Your correspondent, "A Lead Smelter," is perfectly correct in stating that the Swantool ores, as at present prepared for the smelter, will only yield 10 per cent. of lead. With a more efficient system of selection and dressing, there can, however, be no doubt but that a produce of from 18 to 20 per cent. might be obtained from the furnaces. With regard to the silver contained in the Swantool ores, your correspondent is in error, since the lead obtained from this ore yields 30 ozs. per ton on the assay produce.—ANOTHER LEAD SMELTER.

SWARNAHAILL MINE.—The proper persons to apply respecting this mine is Capt. John Dale, St. Austell, Cornwall, or to his brother, at the mine in St. Agnes. It had been intended to have resumed the mine, and the London management was to have been placed in a well-known office in Austinfriars, but this intention has been given up. The mine is still being worked by tributaries in the backs above adit, and yields a trifling profit. It is to be regretted this dog in the manger sort of work continues, as the mine, if fairly wrought, would undoubtedly be a remunerative one.

WHEEL TALLACK.—The offices of the company used to be at Cannon House, Queen-street, Cheapside, but where they are now it would puzzle a magician to say. We believe the landlord is Mr. Edward Box, 1, Charing-cross; he might, if applied to, be able to give some information about the secretary and the books. If the affairs of the company are in the mess described, the Court of Chancery would, no doubt, upon a proper application being made, give the same relief and protection to "A Shareholder" as it has done in the case of the Wheal Guskus Company, where an injunction was granted on Saturday last, restraining the secretary (A. Jeffreys) from annoying the shareholders by legal proceedings.

NORTH BULLER MINE.—Can any of your correspondents give me the following information?—The position of this mine to East Bassett? Are the lodes parallel, or a continuation of the same lodes? Do the same cross-courses pass through North Buller that pass through East Bassett; and are the workings in each set many fathoms apart? and the depth of each mine?—S. Twiston.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—In your report of the proceedings at the meeting of shareholders in this company you have the following:—"At the same time, it would be quite against all English principles of honour to attempt to take advantage of the absence of Mr. Harrison to alter his shares." Instead of the word *shares*, it should be *clauses*. You have also—"Mr. Henry Haymen said that Ranchand Mottry had become the surety to the Government of India to the extent of 15000/-." This should be 15,000/-, I shall feel obliged by you having those errors corrected in your next Journal.—W. H. Simpson (Henry Haymen): *Gresham House, Old Broad-street.*

GOLD IN WALES.—While so many delusive speculations have been started, it is surprising that this enterprise has never been systematically and thoroughly undertaken by some of our great capitalists. Several eminent men have recommended that an investigation should take place; and I remember about two years since Mr. Warington Smyth observed, in a lecture at the School of Mines, that it was worthy of a trial; and, at the same time, this gentleman, who is no mean authority, stated the incredible small quantity that would pay, deduced from his own experience in Hungary. I am aware that the number of charlatans who have practised, not only in Wales but in other parts of England, as gold seekers and gold reducers have given moneyed men a distaste for speculation of this description. Here, however, is a legitimate field of enterprise open; the only thing required is that caution should be exercised, and the person appointed to superintend operations to be one who understands his profession both practically and theoretically. I have no hesitation in saying that, from want of proper knowledge, in many instances much that is valueless is saved, while paying stuff is often thrown over the attic heap, to be re-picked at some future period by people of more discrimination than those who brought it to grass. If a competent person be selected, and he should be able to assay on the spot, a different result would appear than has hitherto been the case; we should know the average quantity in the lode, and not be deceived by picked specimens, or returns made by experimentalists, who in nearly every case are profoundly ignorant of the first rudiments of the science they profess to teach.—A. R.

EAST WHEAL ALFRED.—As a shareholder in East Alfred, allow me to thank those gentlemen who have, through your valuable Journal, drawn attention to the important question of a satisfactory auditiorship of our accounts. I am quite disposed to give this mine a fair chance, but I certainly shall expect my mind to be satisfied that the calls I pay are devoted in the best possible manner to the working of the mine. —INQUIRER.

A. B. is informed that the Great Redrake Mine has no London office. The secretary is Mr. W. G. Powning, of Truro, Cornwall; a letter to this address will suffice. The mine has been wrought for some time at a considerable profit for iron ore only, in the prosecution of which discoveries of an extraordinary character were encountered, and the spirited company of only four adventurers erected an engine about twelve months since, to prove what is supposed to be the lead. The mine is now a great fact.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I see by the reports of the public papers that a petition is about to be presented to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley for the winding-up of this company. I am at a loss to imagine how such can be the case, as it was decided at the meeting of July, 1857, that the company should be voluntarily wound-up. For that purpose liquidators were appointed; and in October, 1858, their acts were confirmed, and a legal gentleman, who, it was stated, wished that litigation might ensue, retired from the board. May I enquire what new move this is? In common parlance, it is another dodge to protract the lingering existence of this never-ending delusion? Although this company, while supported by the representations and promises of Sir Henry Huntley, appeared to have but an airy life, yet it has shown in its death struggles a tremendous vitality, which would do honour to an association that was based upon a rock and not a sand-bank, as the chequered career of this ill-fated association has proved to all who were unfortunate enough to subscribe to the allurements it held out, and which your columns have on so many occasions ably pointed out. The old proverb, "All that glitters is not gold," has been forcibly realized in this and other Californian adventures.—O. S.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—"Inquirer" should at once refer to the solicitor of the company, Mr. J. Berry, of Buxtonbury. All we know about the matter is that a shareholder has filed a bill in Chancery against Mr. Alfred Jeffreys, the secretary (late of Cannon House), and Vice-Chancellor Woolcock has granted an injunction, restraining him (Jeffreys) from proceeding against any of the shareholders for the recovery of his alleged claim upon the company. The opinion of Mr. Berry and other professional men is that the last call of 25s. per share is an illegal one. The Chancery report of the case Kent v. Jeffreys appears in another column.

Mining in South America.—On several occasions you have drawn attention to the state of affairs in South America, and, to a great extent, by your influence stimulated mining enterprises in that quarter. I have lived for some time in Spain, and know the character of the race well: they are unfit for constitutional liberty. Spain was most powerful under an absolute monarch; but as long as freedom of discussion is allowed among this race, to the detriment of commerce, there will be constantly revolutions occurring, and pronouncements taking place. The model republic of Chile is now convulsed with revolution; the rails of the Copiapo and Caldera Railway have been taken up, communication stopped, trade paralysed, and the whole country is in a state of anarchy. There is a vast amount of English capital invested in that territory; I would enquire what protection is there at the present time for British interests? May not the shares in the mines and railroads there be greatly depreciated, if not entirely valueless, on account of this convolution? It would be a matter of satisfaction to many interested that the secretaries of some of these associations would inform the shareholders of the various undertakings of their present position, and how political changes have affected them.—ONE INTERESTED. According to accounts that have come to hand, the mining establishments have not been impeded. The Copiapo Smelting Company are expecting the arrival of a quantity of copper, shipped since the revolution broke out. Our correspondent should remember that both in Old and New Spain, whatever may have been the political status of the country, mining property has always been respected.—ED. M. J.

The *Mining Journal* is regularly published in time for the early mails, and those who do not receive it should apply to the agent through whom ordered. "A Ten Years' Subscriber" should receive his paper on Saturday afternoon.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 2, 1859.

There is a class of propositions so transparently obvious in their character as to obtain universal assent without the necessity of demonstration, and some amongst the number have become axioms so generally received as to be denominated truisms. It might, for example, be stated that accounts accurately kept and simply arranged is a necessary and fundamental element in the conditions of business success. Commercial men know the truth of this proposition, and so manage the details of their affairs as to be in a space of time incredibly short to bring within their mental grasp the most extensive and complicated trade transactions; but there is another proposition equally true, which a vast number of individuals accustomed to the administrative duties of business affairs do not seem to realise, which is that it is the duty of a man of business not only to keep his accounts in a manner which he can personally understand, but also in such a shape as to be easily comprehended by others. In the first instance, the accounts are kept in a cypher, the key of which he practically holds; whilst in the other they are written in a character needing but the most ordinary knowledge for its proper elucidation. If we are right so far, and we are satisfied of the truth of our observations, the same rules of conduct will apply, but with increased force, to the accounts of public companies, where the beneficial interest in the success of the undertaking is more diffused, and where a considerable number of the partners must necessarily rely on published statements for information as to the progress of their affairs. The foregoing reflections have been provoked principally by a perusal of the statements of accounts which have been printed for the information of the shareholders in Wheal Arthur and North Dolcoath; not that these two mines have been selected for critical purposes to the exclusion of other adventures in a similar position, but because they are of recent date, and seem on their merits to demand individual attention. In large joint-stock companies, where the capital amounts individually to hundreds of thousands of pounds, the periodical balance-sheets are constructed on a uniform plan selected for its efficiency in discovering, under certain classified heads, the various items of expenditure and revenue. In the arrangement of such statements much professional skill is necessary, owing to the quantity of

matter, and the variety of results which have to be exhibited, but in the accounts of a mine, when the capital is called up as required, and the transactions limited, both as regards number, value, and time, the services of an accountant skilled in the mystery and art of figures for the production of an intelligible quarterly statement of affairs would seem to us, if required, to be eminently absurd. True, every individual cannot be "to the manner born;" but it argues no great depth of acquirement in the science of business to be able to state on the debit side of a sheet the liabilities of a mine to date; and on the other, or credit side, its assets. A more unsatisfactorily constructed statement of accounts than that of Wheal Arthur for the three months ending Feb. 1859, has seldom fallen to our lot to peruse. The cost for labour is not stated, nor have we been able by any process either of addition or subtraction, or both combined, to determine the liability incurred on account of labour and merchants' bills jointly for that period; whilst with a distinctness tantalising in its particularity we are informed that at the festive season of Christmas a sum of two guineas was generously given to assist in supplementing the salaries of their banker's clerks. The class of petty disbursements seems to us to be unnecessarily subdivided, and especially so when it is considered that it is quite impossible to ascertain the precise amount appropriated to the remuneration of the committee, auditors, and secretary for the financial quarter. The dues on the ore, for which credit is taken in the receipts, are not distinguishable; and it would puzzle individuals better versed in the intricacies of numerals than we to make out satisfactorily from the document before us whether the present account commences with a balance of profit or loss. Doubtless, the person who is responsible for the publication of the statement could by sundry explanations assist us materially in arriving at the conclusion which we are so anxious to draw. It may be asserted that it is only a cash account, and that a statement of liabilities and assets is appended; in answer to this we might without much difficulty grant that what is termed "a statement of account for three months," is merely a transcript of a hazily kept cash-book; but we deny in too that the account of liabilities and assets, whether taken alone or in conjunction with the account of expenditure and receipts, either conveys, or is calculated to convey, any correct idea as to the present position of the mine. Our model of a fairly stated mine account is to start with a balance, either debit or credit, from the previous meeting; to state on the debit side the labour cost and merchants' bills for the intervening period; the dues, if any, payable to the lord on account of ore raised and sold; the office expenses, including all petty cash items, the salaries of the secretary, or other officers attached to the financial management, any other extra items of expense being stated separately. And on the credit side would appear calls received, and the value of ores sold, as well as any other item casually accruing. The balance of such an account would then be struck, the amount of which would substantially show the state of affairs as between the mine and the adventurers. A statement of liabilities and assets might be appended for the sake of information, and if a resume of the price of materials charged to the mine during the period named were added, we feel assured that absent shareholders would take more interest in the progress of their various properties, and the cause of British mining be, if anything, sensibly advanced.

Thus far we have been principally occupied in considering the form best adapted for mine accounts; but there yet remains to be noticed a serious and we fear a growing evil existing, the importance of which, we apprehend, can hardly be over-estimated, and that is the frequent omission of any reference to the expense of management in many printed statements of mine accounts.

The relation which such expenses bear in the shape of percentage to the gross receipts and payments is taken almost invariably in commercial circles as an indicatory test of the propriety or unsoundness of the management. This is a principle which applies equally to a railway as a mine, and

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more nor less than a gigantic hoax, to use the least offensive expression; and it throws very startling doubts on the practicability of ever discovering a reliable medium of electric intercourse between the two countries. As we before expressed, we are willing to believe the journalist who thus alleges the basest violation of good faith that could possibly be perpetrated against the Atlantic Telegraph Company reasons upon false premises.

We do think he is mistaken; but so serious a charge could not be permitted to pass unnoticed, and the subject is now ventilated in order to bring the calm and unbiased opinion of the public to bear upon it. It cannot have escaped the notice of those mixed up in the affairs of this company that rumours very detrimental to their character for good management have been afloat; and now that the accusation has taken a defined and palpable form the public have a right to expect the necessary explanations. That such can be afforded we do not doubt, but the sooner they are given the better; for they will tend to remove many difficulties from the progress of those who are honestly and legitimately engaged in founding a perfect system of submarine telegraphy.

A case has lately taken place of the exercise of power by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which has, perhaps, excited more attention on the Stock Exchange than outside, and has been attended with a great difference of opinion. We allude to the temporary removal of the Ottoman Railway Company from the Official List of quotations. The Stock Exchange has as much right to insert or exclude any company from its share lists as the *Times* or the *Mining Journal*, and to impose any reasonable conditions for its insertion; but in the case of public companies, the Committee of the Stock Exchange assumes to act with a judicial function, and claims for itself the attributes of justice. It has thus sought to constitute itself a tribunal for the supervision not only of joint-stock companies, but of foreign Governments, and has in some cases exercised a prerogative, which is viewed with dread in the New World and the Old. It has been by the careful and gradual application of the power over its own list of prices, and by accompanying its exercise with an official declaration, that the Committee of the Stock Exchange has built up a system which we may justly call a jurisdiction and a prerogative, which is not only felt by foreign Governments, but has latterly been made to bear upon our own; for now on some questions the Committee of the Stock Exchange hold a recognised correspondence with the Treasury, while their Chairman sits with the ancient authorities of the Exchequer and the Bank of England to witness the biddings and the opening of tenders. The use of the power so obtained has been cautious, and, as in most cases, justice has been consulted, and public opinion has gone with it, the decision of the Stock Exchange on a question of repudiation or default has been felt by many foreign Governments.

It is necessary and useful that there should be some regulations for granting settling days to new companies, and for the insertion of their names in the share lists, and these have been provided by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. The intention of the regulations as to quotations, which, applied to the Ottoman Railway, for instance, is a good one: it requires that two-thirds of the shares shall have been subscribed and paid upon, the object being presumed to be to keep hubble schemes off the Stock Exchange, and to allow only sound and stable undertakings to be dealt in and quoted. Practically we are too well aware that the members of the Stock Exchange will deal in anything—gold shares to wit, and admit companies to quotation in a very loose way. Occasionally, however, they are seized with fits of conscience, and do strange things. It may be the worse for them that false representations are made by directors of gold companies to obtain quotations, as then they can speculate on the directors through whose misrepresentations the shares have obtained quotation. Practically, too, the strict letter of the regulation is not complied with, and very often cannot be, and a great number of stable undertakings are admitted to quotation under specimen certificates, as is pretty well known. Great difficulty is sometimes imposed upon public companies in the act of recognition, and great parade is made of the law and justice of the Stock Exchange. When a case arises of complaint that a company has not at the time of recognition complied with the technical requirements the claim can be re-opened, and the company be removed from the list, as in the case of a gold company or two. It is this exercise of power on a complaint lodged which has been followed by a resolution removing the Ottoman Railway from the list, and by the remonstrance of the directors, published in a late Journal, and by the press generally.

The Ottoman Railway was admitted long since, and the undertaking is in progress, which has marked the case with features of interest, and prompted reflections which were never contemplated by the Committee.

The Committee were, doubtless, moved by a desire to show that no case of default in a company, however great, or with directors however upright or respectable, should pass uncensured, at however late a period; but it is observed, that if the Ottoman Railway be rejected on technical grounds for non-compliance with some rule, the conditions of which are not known to the public, so, too, any other foreign or colonial railway company may be taken in hand at any moment, and on the like grounds its shares be made unmarketable, and the property of its shareholders be destroyed; and it is said that in this case, so far from the shareholders or the public being protected by this action of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, the shareholders are heavily punished for no fault of theirs, and the public are not benefited. It is not known what English company may not be exposed to the same danger, and a degree of uncertainty is communicated to all the operations of the Stock Exchange, which in time may become very prejudicial. Even granted that the secretary of the Ottoman Railway, or of any other company, may have acted improperly, and that the Stock Exchange alone, or in conjunction with other tribunals, may inflict punishment upon them; the brunt of the present case is, that the punishment has fallen upon the innocent holders of the shares at home and abroad.

It is asked with anxiety, why was not the Ottoman Railway Company, in a position now to comply with the regulations of the Stock Exchange, allowed so to conform, and have its name continued in the list, and dealings in its shares remain authorised? This anxiety has not abated since the board of the Ottoman Railway Company has announced that it will lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for complying with the Stock Exchange regulations, and obtaining the replacement of the company upon the Official List, and from the position of the company, and their confidence in the integrity of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, the brokers feel a full assurance that no long period will elapse before the decisive authorisation of the company. In the meanwhile, the inconvenience to the shareholders is very grave; their property is depressed, and those who are obliged to sell are at the mercy of such speculators as take the most advantage of their necessities. In the case of foreign companies engaged in undertakings at a distance, as railway companies abroad, or some of our great foreign mining companies, having enormous establishments, it is felt that the application of any such arbitrary power of putting a stop to the convertibility of the property, and making it unmarketable, must be very prejudicial; and at any moment, for ought we know, a complaint may be lodged by some bitter enemy against one of our mining companies, and the shareholders find their property not worth a halfpenny, until time and the good favour of the Committee of the Stock Exchange please to re-establish it. In the case of mining companies, it has already been used as an argument by outside dealers against placing such undertakings under the exclusive domination of the Stock Exchange, and the desirability of maintaining an independent market. It has, too, very materially checked the desire of those who wished to bring mining concerns on to the Stock Exchange.

It may well be conceived that great alarm prevails, that more concerns than one are regarded as in danger of having an information laid against them, and it is asked if large and respectable companies are to be at the mercy of any informer, and whether for months and years companies are to be under the regime of the Inquisition, or the Senate of Venice, with full access for the informer, and the lion's mouth ever open. It is thought the Committee of the Stock Exchange should, like other tribunals, have some statute of limitation, some statutory period within which informations shall be laid, or some statutory prosecutor—as the Secretary of the Railways Department, for instance,—by whom alone informations could be lodged, for it is considered by many brokers, and by the outside public, that the shareholders are the chief persons to be considered and protected, and more particularly innocent holders, who have come in since the flaw alleged was created; and with the Ottoman Railway Company we have this extraordinary state of affairs, that it is not imagined any one is defrauded, or that the company or its shares is worth intrinsically one farthing less than at any former time. As no question arose at the general meeting with reference to the complaints lodged with the Committee of the Stock Exchange, there were no charges to rebut, and the directors were unwilling (though they would have been perfectly prepared if necessary) to offer any explanations on the subject.

It was understood that the allotment of shares to concessionaries and

contractors should properly be included in the two-thirds of subscribed capital, and the new rules, though excluding the former, admit the latter, provided the whole allotment, or holding by contractors, does not in any case exceed one-fifth of the whole capital of the company.

The resolution to which the Committee of the Stock Exchange ultimately came, removing the company from the List on the ground of non-compliance with the regulations, cannot be assailed on the ground of technical correctness; for on the terms of the regulation undoubtedly two-thirds of the shares had not at the time of the certificate been paid upon, although practically more than the required number had been taken, including those of the contractors and others, and this is the usual course, so that the directors state they were not aware that they had not complied with it. The wording of the resolution throws the blame of the erroneous representation on the acting secretary who had given the certificate, and did not supervise him in such an important matter, though we believe the certificate in such cases is solely the secretary's certificate. The resolution, however, was still in some degree influenced by the leaven of the old resolution, and, as ill-fortune would have it, during the process of investigation the matter had got talked of indoors and out, and rumours spread outside of a nature calculated to give the resolutions a more serious complexion as affecting the directors. This is not in truth the case, for the resolution does not throw an imputation on their character, but, on the contrary, recognises their respectability, and for that matter they might be left safely to fight it out, but now several questions have been raised of a very serious nature. In this instance the number of shares required to be subscribed was 40,000 out of 60,000, and the number returned 43,000, in which are included the shares of the contractors and concessionaires, by whose means the contract for the works was effected and carried out. It will, therefore, be very well seen that if a mine is sold and paid for in shares, or a mine and machinery be bought, or a new engine and stamps be bought and paid for in shares, as is often the case, and those shares were returned to the Stock Exchange as a part of the subscribed capital of the company, although, as in the Ottoman Company, there is no question of value being received, the recognition of the company might be set aside at any future time, and the property of the shareholders be put in jeopardy.

The South Australian Copper Mines again come prominently before us by the reports which we have received from the several undertakings. Voluminous extracts will be found in another column, and from which it will be seen that the old mines, such as the Burra Burra and the Kämpfunda, are increasing as they deepen in yield and richness, while the more recently opened mines present substantial evidence that there is reason to anticipate the realisation of the most sanguine expectations. Amongst these the North Rhine is the latest brought into work; and although the accounts are only of seven or eight weeks' operations, chiefly preliminary work, yet a considerable quantity of ore has been raised, as compared with the limited period of labour. The present report shows that some 10 or 12 tons of ore have been taken from one shaft alone, which is in addition to some 12 or 14 tons previously advised as raised from the same place, and other portions of the sett are being brought into a productive state. The *South Australian Advertiser*, of Jan. 26, after reference to the Burra Burra, remarks that "other copper mines are also in working, and new discoveries of this valuable mineral have been made in other localities. We may, indeed, affirm that the copper ores of South Australia are inexhaustible." The *Australian Weekly Chronicle*, of Jan. 22, likewise alludes to the mineral production of the colony, and says, "other splendid discoveries are spoken of; and from the specimens we have seen, the far-famed Burra Burra must look out for its laurels."

For a considerable period the mines in the St. Austell district have been steadily rising in public estimation, and energetic steps are now being taken thoroughly to develop its immense mineral wealth. The South Cuddra adventurers have resolved upon winding-up; not, however, that the majority of them are of opinion that the mines are unworthy of further trial, but that increased facilities for obtaining the requisite additional capital may be secured. The assets are more than sufficient to cover every liability; and by carrying out Mr. CHARLES's proposition for forming a new company, it was stated that a dividend of at least £1. per share would be returnable to those desirous of withdrawing, whilst, by constituting the new adventure in the same number of shares as the old one, those inclined to continue will be substantially in the same position as at present.

The NORTH CUDDRA MINE, which it will be the object of the new company to work, was sunk to a depth of 90 fathoms, on a lode which, in Great Crinnis and in a comparatively small piece of ground, yielded little less than 1,500,000*l.* worth of copper ore; whilst in the Charlestown Mines, immediately adjoining on the west, the same lode gave 250,000*l.* worth of tin. The Charlestown United Mines are about to be vigorously prosecuted by an influential body of adventurers; and as the sole cause of the North Cuddra being allowed to remain idle was the fact that one mine could not be so advantageously worked without the other, the prospects of both adventures are all that could be desired. That the North Cuddra is by no means an insignificant property is evident, as it was with the profits derived from working it that the CROWDER family, the ancestors of Judge CROWDER, were enabled to purchase the Charlestown property. It is intended to treat with the South Cuddra Company for the purchase of their engine at the price they gave for it; and as they obtained it on easy terms, such an arrangement would be advantageous to both parties. Under these circumstances, it is considered that the prospects of the North Cuddra are peculiarly cheering; and although as yet comparatively few of the shareholders are aware that the "North Cuddra Company" has been projected, a large number of shares are already taken. The mine is well situated, has been inspected and satisfactorily reported on by competent agents, and altogether it must be considered that the adventure commences under highly favourable auspices.

It will be remembered that when we predicted the sudden advance in mining property which would result from a few discoveries of importance being made, we at the same time cautioned our readers against any undue excitement, as the impulse too suddenly given was as certain to be followed by a reaction proportionately great. To practical miners it is well known that no actually permanent source of enormous wealth can be tested by the explorations of a few hours, or even days. If side lodes be discovered, levels driven simultaneously, and the rich veins be tested in them at the same moment, a considerable advance in value would be perfectly justifiable; but such practices and proofs are rare, and are wholly different from the discovery of a rich bunch, or lode, in the end of a level. The purchases at an advance under these circumstances should be, and are, purely speculative. If cut at the point expected from the appearances in the levels above or below, so much the better; still as a permanent and lasting source it cannot be depended on until the level has been extended, to prove the value and extent of the mineral. Speculators under such conditions must, of course, rely on the judgment of their employees, or on their own sanguine temperament, and have no right if they err therein, and entail loss, to ascribe their "bad luck" to mining, or its practices; they should remember that the same consequences would follow in any other business whatever wherein great prizes induce great risks, and that it was the hope of the one that excited the other in their cases.

We make these remarks in consequence of the state of the mining market has assumed during the last few weeks, where the circumstances we allude to have been strikingly illustrated; though discoveries of very great importance have undoubtedly been made, and will ultimately lead to a most considerable additional value of certain properties, yet to the calm calculating investor there was nothing either in the substance or in the managers' reports from the mines to warrant anything like the excessive demand for certain stocks that so suddenly and violently occurred; and which, on the other hand, as assuredly met with a proportionate reverse, when the cautious buyer sedulously purchased at the lowest quotation, under the sure and certain conviction that a level would soon be found.

It is our duty, as public journalists, advocating certain interests, to do all in our power to advance and promote their welfare by every legitimate means in our power; we spare neither pains or expense to obtain the most correct and recent advices respecting the state and prospects of our mining speculations, at home and abroad, and we plume ourselves on the independent career we pursue in respect of the information we convey; whilst strenuously endeavouring to do so, we deem it a paramount duty to check anything like undue excess, either on the one hand or the other, knowing from experience nothing militates so seriously, or is so readily laid hold of by envious and disappointed parties to calumniate the important branches of our national industry we profess to represent.

It has been too much the fashion and practice to speak of and treat min-

ing enterprises as wild speculations and gambling transactions, in which the odds are vastly against the investor; this we deny *in toto*, and are prepared to prove to the contrary; to refute by the most positive data, which even obstinacy itself must admit is legitimate and convincing, that mining *per se* is one of the most honourable, most lucrative, and most certain professions an Englishman can be engaged in, provided he understands his business, or employs those who do; invests an adequate capital for the enterprise he undertakes; uses the common caution and discretion as to his associates in this as he would in any other undertaking; and, above all, not to be led away by impulses, or the foolish idea of sudden and unheard-of wealth; or be cast down and panic stricken if he do not immediately realise all the golden anticipations engendered by his own sanguine temperament, or excited by the glowing representations so frequently employed to induce adventure.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 31.—The mining interest of the county may now be considered as in a flourishing and prosperous condition, from the improvements that are taking place in various mines, the new mines that are being set in action, the satisfactory prices paid for copper, tin, and lead ores, and the full employment and comparative comfort of the working miners, who have now the blessing of cheap food, which makes to them and their families a great difference between the present and some former years. It is remarked that there is a great falling off in the emigration from this county, both of mining and other labourers. This must be partly attributable to the more comfortable condition of the working population, and partly also to the fact that the demand for labour both in America and Australia has considerably abated, and consequently many who went abroad have returned to their native country, bringing with them, as is usual with returned emigrants, discouraging accounts of the state of things in the countries which they had visited. It is true that by the last mail the copper mining interest of Australia is stated to be flourishing, and increasing in importance; but, at the same time, there appears to be an abundance of labourers, even of miners; and with regard to other classes of labour the report is "that the Australian farmers are supplied with all the extra hands they want through the harvest; that hundreds of men are idling about all the railway works, on the chance of being taken on, and that many tradesmen and mechanics have long been seeking employment in vain." These are, it must be admitted, very discouraging statements for those parties who had any intention of emigrating to Australia, and offering their services as mechanics or labourers; and the effect will be, there is scarcely any doubt, to repress emigration from Cornwall as well as other parts of the kingdom. Some time ago there were complaints in some parts of this county, and especially in the St. Just district, of the scarcity of miners, but there appears to be no such complaints now. In the mining districts generally, bargains are readily taken on setting-days, or very soon after, at reasonable prices; and although some new mines are on the eve of being set to work, and are likely to employ a considerable amount of labour, whilst others are constantly extending their operations, there need be no apprehension on the part of mining adventurers of any scarcity of miners, so as to impede operations by an advance of wages.

It may be interesting, at the close of the quarter, to review the prices given by the copper smelters at the weekly ticketings during the three months, for "ore copper," or as much ore as will make a ton of fine copper, together with the differences between those rates and the prices of cake and tile copper:—

	Ore copper.	Cake copper.	Differences.
Jan. 6	£100 15	£107 10	£ 6 15
" 13	101 0	112 10	11 10
" 20	99 4	112 10	13 6
" 27	97 10	112 10	15 0
Feb. 3	97 15	112 10	1' 15
" 10	96 4	112 10	16 6
" 17	96 18	112 10	15 12
" 24	98 12	112 10	11 18
March 3	100 11	112 10	11 18
" 10	99 9	112 10	13 7
" 17	99 2	112 10	13 8
" 24	98 14	112 10	13 16

The "differences" are of much smaller amounts than have been observable for a whole quarter in former years. It is very clear that the smelters are working at less profits than they formerly made; or that they have effected improvements in their works, which enable them to produce more copper from a given quantity of ore than they formerly did. It is well known that the furnaces yield more ore than the assays indicate by the percentages of produce; it may be that further improvements have been made in this direction, and that the smelters can well afford to buy ore at a higher standard in comparison with the price of copper than the standards they gave in former times. Whatever may be the cause, the miners have received some degree of the benefit, as the prices of ore, copper, and the standards for ores, have been higher during the past quarter than they have been in some previous years when the prices of copper, manufactured and unmanufactured, have been higher to the consumers.

There is considerable business doing in the mining market, and the prices of mining shares have still an upward tendency, notwithstanding recent advances. West Seton shares are firmly held, the mine continuing very productive, and an excellent investment. Wheal Bassett shares are from 19*l.* to 20*l.*; the mine is productive in the stopes and pitches, and is raising a considerable quantity of good ore. West Bassett has been improving for some time, and the 9*l* west, on engine lode, is looking well for further improvement; the 7*l* fm. level west is a most important point; this end is some fathoms further west than any other level, and the lode in the end is worth from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm. At East Bassett meeting a dividend of 6*l.* per share was declared, leaving a balance of 529*l.* to the credit of next account; the stopes in the back of the 80, and the lode in the bottom of the 80 are worth 200*l.* per fm., but the levels extending east and west have for the present passed out of the ore ground, although still with a promising appearance; ore ground has been discovered for 24 fms. in length, average value 100*l.* per fm.; the mine is worked at comparatively small cost, and the dividends are likely to increase. South Tolgs shares are about 75*l.*, and the mine continuing to look well on the south lode; the 90 east is worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. At Old Tolgs United, the lode in the 42 cross-cut is looking very promising for a productive lode of ore. Grambler shares are from 80*l.* to 85*l.* Wheal Clifford shares have advanced to 380*l.* and upwards; the mine is producing large quantities of good ore, and is likely to pay considerable dividends. St. Day United shares have greatly advanced; the last report was very favourable, stating that within the last three months 4500*l.* worth of copper ore had been discovered beyond what had been taken away, and that 1800*l.* worth of ore is continuing to be laid open monthly on Trussell's lode. Wheal Buller shares are low, about 125*l.*, and the prospects of the mine still gloomy. North Frances shares have advanced, in consequence of the more favourable indications of the lode and strata. At Boiling Well, the lode is looking better in the bottom levels, east and west of the shaft. Dolcoath continues to be very productive, and attention is directed to the adjoining mine of Stray Park

brought forward in this loose way is wholly without foundation. The engineer referred to is a gentleman of great experience, and would on no account have been guilty of the conduct Mr. Taplin charges him with. Every opportunity was afforded to the Commissioners to make a perfectly fair trial, and if they failed to do so whom have they to blame but themselves? The Welsh owners were too anxious to have careful experiments made to attempt any discreditable practices such as those with which they are charged.

As might be expected, Mr. Taplin's assertions has drawn forth a counter statement. It is publicly asserted, apparently on good authority, that before the trials were even commenced, Mr. Taplin made use of expressions to the effect, "that he was astonished the Admiralty should have anything to do with the trials about taking place, as he had already satisfactorily proved the same description of coal, and, if a thousand trials were made, he could not get any other results than those he had already obtained and reported on." Upon a remonstrance being addressed to Mr. Taplin for expressing such opinions before the experiments were made, that gentleman is reported to have said "he knew very well that no other than North Country coal would suit Her Majesty's Navy, and, if he had his way, he would not use a pound of Welsh." He subsequently stated that the "Admiralty did not care for the economic value of coals for evaporative purposes." Some gentleman present remarked that "it would be useless to go on with the trials when Mr. Taplin evinced so biased and prejudiced a disposition." Mr. Taplin replied—"You can go on, and I will see what you are doing." Finally, the statement that the two engineers engaged on board the vessel were employed at collieries in the neighbourhood of Cardiff is without any foundation in fact.

Now, here are some very striking facts for the consideration of the reader, and, unless we have been greatly misinformed, it will be impossible for Mr. Taplin to deny the statements advanced. What, then, are we to think of the impartiality of the Commissioners? The reports must be regarded as utterly valueless, even if they were only for the discrepancies with which they abound; but when the bias of the Commissioner is added, it is impossible to accept the conclusions submitted to the Admiralty. It is the determination of the South Wales coalowners not to suffer the matter to remain in its present state, and a memorial will shortly be prepared and submitted to the Admiralty, protesting against Mr. Taplin's report and comments, and making an application for further and more impartial trials.

A lecture was given at the Bristol Mining School on Monday, by Mr. Lionel Brough, "On Gases in Mines, and Safety-Lamps." Mr. Brough, in commencing his able and interesting paper, stated that he had prepared to commence it before leaving Staffordshire, but that having been removed into the western district he did not see but what he had to say to his Staffordshire friends might be equally useful to his friends in this part, for it was to be hoped that some present would, one day or other, have to carry out practically the principles he so strongly desired to fix upon their minds. Mr. Brough having referred to inefficient ventilation, and other mining works, said that for driving off or rendering harmless the various deleterious gases, nothing, in his opinion, superseded a well managed furnace. The properties and dangers of the various gases met with in mines were then described in an interesting manner, and the lecture concluded with some practical remarks on the construction and use of the safety-lamp.

Dr. Cranage, of Shropshire, has recently delivered a lecture at Cardiff on "Coal, its Origin, Composition, and Uses." The lecturer, after introducing his subject, said that, in his opinion, the most superior gas-producing coal is the Lancashire; next the Scotch; and, lastly, the Welsh. With regard to the best for manufacturing iron, it was a difficult subject. Musket divided coal into three kinds—splint, free burning, and bituminous; and the lecturer, adhering to this classification, found "splint" coal the best for the purpose referred to. "Free-burning" made the iron too hot, and "bituminous" coked—thus choking the furnace. The important question remained—which coal is the best for producing steam? After considerable research and experience he had come to the conclusion that the best steam coal in the British Isles is the Welsh; and in this he was corroborated by the researches of all men of eminence with whom he was acquainted, including Lyon Playfair, De la Beche, and Musket. The coal undoubtedly contained the largest percentage of carbon.

The preamble of the Sishowey Valley Railway Bill has been declared proved. This line will be of the greatest importance to the mining interests in the district, and we shall refer to its progress from time to time.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 31.—The Coal Trade remains in much the same position as last reported.

The royalties connected with the Page Bank Colliery were until recently very limited in extent, but the owners have now leased 1200 acres of land belonging to Viscount Boyne, and it is expected that a large number of additional hands will shortly be engaged. The same owners have also lately taken the coal on the West Chilton estate, belonging to the Earl of Elton, and another pit is shortly to be set to work: 200 cottages are also to be built shortly, to accommodate the increased number of workmen.

We proposed some time ago to give an account of the modern operations for coal at the Norwood and Fern Acres Collieries, near Gateshead; we, therefore, subjoin a brief notice of those operations. They were commenced by the sinking of the Wheels shaft, which was sunk by the Durham County Coal Company in 1838 and 1839. It is situated a little to the west of the Tees rivulet, and between the two west turnpikes leading from Gateshead. This shaft was got down to the Hutton seam, and drifts were commenced there; but shortly afterwards a serious disaster occurred, a bolting having been made into some old workings containing a large quantity of water, which rushed into the workings, filling them instantaneously, and also filling the shaft up to the surface, and continuing to run from the mouth of the shaft in a strong current. Four men were in the workings when this occurred (in 1840), who were, of course, drowned. A powerful pumping-engine was subsequently erected, and the water got out, and a portion of whole coal having been found in a favourable position in the Hutton seam, a considerable quantity was worked. The fate of this company, however, is well known; but their want of success must not be attributed entirely to the nature of the operations here, as they engaged in winning collieries in various parts of the county of Durham, and were almost uniformly unsuccessful. One pit was sunk by them at North Biddick, near the River Wear, at a large cost, but no coal was found, as it went down on a fault; and we may remark, by the way, that an enterprising company have lately been making offers for this shaft, with the view of exploring for the seam. There can be no doubt that a large tract of excellent whole coal lies contiguous to it. To return to this company. The shares were originally 50/-, but little was paid in the shape of dividends, and ultimately the company, after struggling a few years, was wound-up, the shareholders receiving 5/- per share. The Norwood Colliery afterwards passed into the hands of Kirk and Co. (probably about 1844). The shaft was sunk to the Beaumont seam, and operations were commenced there. This seam was found in the whole, but certainly not in a good state, the band being thick. It is quite inferior to the same seam at Derwent Crook and Gateshead Fell on the south, and again at Benwell and Elswick on the north. This company also succumbed, after, it was stated, losing 20,000/- The place now fell into the hands of Coulson and Co., the well-known sinkers, and they shortly afterwards sank the shaft to the Brockwell seam. This brings us to 1849, and in the following year the colliery fell into the hands of Mr. Nicholas Wood and partners. Their operations were carried on, in the first place, to the south, and also to the east (that is, in the Brockwell seam). A fault was found 2 chains south from the shaft, which dipped 4 fms. to the south, and 21 chains further south the well-known Heworth Dyke was found, which here rises to the south 9 fms. Drifts were driven still further south 8 chains, and the coal here was so thin, and the prospect altogether so poor, that further operations in that direction were relinquished. [I shall continue these remarks next week.]

The banksman injured by falling down the shaft at the South Preston pit, a depth of 43 fms., is still alive, and some slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. In consequence of the recommendation made by the Government Inspector and the jury at the inquest held on the unfortunate man who was killed on the same occasion, gates are now being placed at the top of the shaft, which will prevent the recurrence of a similar accident in future. We noticed this subject some time ago. Such an apparatus is very simple and inexpensive, and completely efficient; they ought to be adopted in all cases.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Framwellgate Moor Colliery on the 8th inst. It appears that Wm. Robson, the overman, and a man named

Howe were in the workings on that day, and they went into the return air-course for the purpose of clearing it out. They used naked lights, no danger was apprehended. The man Howe went into a waste boro with the candle, when an accumulation of gas ignited, and the men were completely enveloped in flames. They were both dreadfully scorched, but as the fire only extended a short distance, they succeeded in getting clear of it, and proceeded to the shaft. Howe died the following day, but Robson is expected to recover. An inquest has been held on Howe, and verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 31.—The Iron Trade this week is dull, owing to the uncertainty which prevails with regard to the rates to be charged for iron during the ensuing quarter. The general impression prevalent is that there will be no alteration in the rates established during the last quarter. The demand for railway iron, both for home and foreign consumption, is active, and likely to improve.

The Coal Trade has slightly improved in the Yorkshire district, and throughout Derbyshire generally the trade is tolerably steady. A valuable bed of coal has just been opened by the Jurybergh Coal Company, near Kilmhurst, on the estate of Mr. John Fullerton. The shaft was sunk under the direction of Mr. Jagger, and the seam, which is 9 feet thick, was found at the depth of 287 yards. Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., who have taken to the colliery lately in the possession of the West Staveley Company, have commenced the erection of 30 additional coke ovens, and they are about to carry on a large coking trade.

The Wallsend Company have for some time past manufactured a coke greatly in favour with the brewers at Burton-upon-Trent, and were they enabled to double the supply, it would meet with a ready market there.

The works of Messrs. Firth, of Whittington, have been considerably extended, with a view to meet the extensive demand for steel-iron, which is made by this firm, who are the proprietors of the patent in this country.

The Huddersfield Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions is working well: during the past month 84 boilers have been inspected, and some valuable suggestions made by the chief inspector with regard to their improvement, and also to induce a saving in the consumption of fuel.

The Thetford traction-engine has been at work upon the Worsley road during the past week. I cannot see anything to prevent its being extensively used for the removing of heavy material in any district where there are good roads, and one use to which it can be applied will be the bringing of coal into Manchester from the vast collieries in Worsley and the neighbourhood, belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere and others, from which there is now brought into that city at least 1500 tons weight every day. If a saving in carriage of 1s. per ton could be effected upon this amount, it ultimately would have the tendency to lower coal to that extent in the market. Some people consider that restive horses would take fright when passing it, but they would soon become accustomed to seeing it, or this difficulty may be overcome by condensing the discharged steam, and by covering over the entire engine, so that it would go along like an elephant van, which only shows the feet of the animal, although it is assisting in the movement of the vehicle in which it is exhibited.

The lead mining interest in Derbyshire is gradually improving. We hear it is likely that there will be another dividend declared shortly by the Mill Town Mining Company. The New Midland Mine is in about the same position as noticed some time ago. The Haslam Pipe Company are in great difficulty, owing to the non-payment of the calls. The preparations at Mill Dam are progressing favourably with regard to the erection of the engine and other plant necessary for the works.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MARCH 31.—The preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters' Association was held to-day at Birmingham. For some weeks past all expectation of an advance in prices has been abandoned, and during the last fortnight the prospects of the trade have appeared decidedly worse, and at present it is very flat. Under these circumstances, therefore, no change was made in prices. This dulness is especially felt in reference to pig-iron, which sells very slowly; and in most cases where purchases are effected it is necessary to submit to some reduction. At the commencement of the year there was a general anticipation of an active trade, but the complication on the Continent, and the uncertainty which still clouds the future, have had the effect of preventing buyers from purchasing, except for immediate necessities. Whether this timidity is well grounded or not may be a question; for even in the event of war the demand for iron will probably suffer little abatement, that metal being now the basis of almost all military and naval means of offence and defence.

In the Hardware Trades there is fully as good a feeling as there was, although we cannot boast of activity. Hopes were entertained that China would afford an important market for English hardware, but a letter received from a firm at Hong Kong holds out little hope of any large demand for that country; the Chinese being described as clever workers in metals, and as possessing in abundance ores of all the chief metals. Both the Birmingham and Wolverhampton hardware trades are quiet, although a steady business is doing.

The attempt made by the Great Western Railway Company, under cover of a bill for crossing a small line in London, to increase the fares and freights all over the kingdom where their lines extend, has been already alluded to, as well as the earnest opposition raised against it by the iron and coalmasters of this district, and the Chambers of Commerce of this town and Birmingham. By the provisions of this bill freights would in many cases have been doubled, and in others the advance would have been from 25 to 50 per cent. The vigour with which an opposition to these clauses was organised, has resulted in their being abandoned, and the trade of the kingdom saved from so serious an addition to the cost of conveyance of goods. But the result has not been secured without the expenditure of much effort and money. It was at first calculated that the opposition would cost 1000/-, but that sum has been doubled. The Chamber of Commerce in this town have subscribed 20/-, and have determined to appeal to the town generally for contributions, and considering the serious nature of the changes which this measure, if allowed to pass, would have effected, especially considering the probability that its success would have led to other railway companies seeking similar powers, it can hardly be doubted that Wolverhampton and every town interested will contribute their quota of the expenses incurred. This attempt and its defeat has strikingly illustrated the importance of Chambers of Commerce, which present at once an organisation eminently adapted for defending the interests of those engaged in the local trades of towns where they are established.

Fowler's steam-plough has been successfully in operation in this neighbourhood for some time past; Mr. Smith, an engineer, residing near this town, having one, which he works with an engine containing various improvements of his own, specially adapting it for traversing ordinary roads without the aid of horses. It has been recently at work at the farm of Mr. Bradburn, at Hilton, a few miles from this town, and answered admirably. Mr. Smith's engine deserves special notice, as it possesses many admirable features, adapting it for travelling on an ordinary road. The difficulty arising from the unevenness of the roads, which would, in case of an ordinary engine, lead to a part of the boiler and tubes being left uncovered with water, and thence liable to be raised to a red heat, is obviated by the boiler being hung upon a centre. Near the engineer is a screw, by means of which he can regulate the position of the boiler, so as to keep it in an horizontal position, a small spirit level attached to the boiler guiding him in the operation. Another difficulty is to enable the engine with the winding apparatus attached to turn sharp angles in the road. This Mr. Smith has effected by two contrivances. By the one the angle of the axle of the hind wheels can be easily altered by the driver by means of a pinion working in a segment of the circle with which the axle is connected, thus enabling him to steer it readily. By a further contrivance either of the driving wheels can be disconnected from the axle, so that whilst one is moving round the long arc of a circle the other, which is nearer the centre of the circle being described in turning an angle, remains stationary, or as nearly so as is necessary. This engine has remained conveying the winding apparatus, steel-rope, &c., of the ploughing machine along roads containing many steep acclivities, and with numerous sharp turns without any aid from horses. It may be mentioned that when fairly at work in a large field the plough did more than seven acres in one day, and the work was admirably performed.

Two fatal colliery accidents, the direct result of the recklessness of the

men who paid the forfeit of their lives for their disregard of ordinary precautions, are reported. In one case a collier, 50 years of age, was working at a pit at Tipton, was alone at the bottom during the whole night, and was found in the morning dead and much bruised. It is known that he was in the habit, in spite of all warnings, of ascending the shaft by means of a large block of wood which descended the shaft down which he was, as the engine pumped water from another shaft, and it is supposed that in attempting to ascend by clinging to this block he fell, the shaft being 100 yards deep. In another case, at Madley, in Shropshire, an examination of the pit was made on Monday morning, previous to the men commencing work, but one party, after discovering the presence of sulphurated hydrogen gas in a dangerous quantity, instead of returning, left their lamp and proceeded onward until two fell, and they were quite dead before they could be rescued.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Melbourne to Feb. 5, brought by the *Oncida*, the last of the European and Australian Company's mail boats under the contract with that company. The steamer *Salsette* was to leave on Feb. 15, as the first under the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, and the whole of the colonies of Australia were looking forward to punctuality in the postal intercourse under the management of that company. There had been great discussion in the House of Assembly of Victoria on the subject of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway guarantee, brought forward by the Government. Mr. O'Shaunessy is represented as having demonstrated to the House in so lucid a manner the liberality of his predecessors in office, that it forestalled everything in the shape of active opposition; and on all sides it was admitted that the credit of the colony was as free and unsullied as it was at first. Of course, it was to be supposed that the House would be unanimous in vindicating the financial integrity of the State, and on this members of every shade of politics had their say against the "English cry of repudiation."

The portions of the main lines of railway, from Melbourne to Sandhurst and from Melbourne to Williamstown, were formally opened by the Governor on Jan. 13, accompanied by the legislative and municipal authorities. Railway matters were progressing satisfactorily and expeditiously. No final arrangements had been made for the purchase of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway by the Government, but the chief secretary submitted a series of resolutions to the Assembly on January 27, affirming the desirability of empowering the Government to effect the purchase, which were carried by a large majority, and were as follows:—1. That an authentic and satisfactory statement of the whole expenditure and liabilities incurred by the company be furnished to the Government.—2. That the assent and authority of the proprietor to the transfer of the line be obtained.—3. That the Government be authorised to pay in cash for the entire property of the company, such payment to be chargeable on the sum of 8,000,000/- already authorised by Parliament for the construction of railways.—4. That on the ratification of the terms proposed, a bill be submitted to Parliament, enabling the Government to carry into effect the terms of purchase agreed upon." The gold market was dull, as customary at that time of the year, and the quantities disposed of by the miners had been small compared with the averages of previous years. The last escort received at the Treasury amounted to 34,807 ozs., against 36,661 ozs. for the corresponding week of last year. The produce of the Castlemaine and Bendigo gold fields were above, and those of Ballarat and Ararat below, the average; but the total for the four weeks of January were in excess of that of the previous year; the quantity in January, 1859, being 176,610 ozs., against 157,604 ozs. in January, 1858. The shipments during the month of January, and up to Feb. 3, amounted to 187,018 ozs., which, at 1/- per ounce, is equivalent to 748,052L. The gold statistics for the year 1858 were as follows:—The escort returns amounted to 2,295,053 ozs., against 2,478,826 ozs. for 1857. The weekly average production was 44,841 ozs., against 47,670 ozs. for 1857. The weekly average of the first quarter of the year was 41,925 ozs.; of the second, 43,290 ozs.; of the third, 48,235 ozs.; and of the fourth, 43,917 ozs. The shipments of the year amounted to 2,504,812 ozs., or 104 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. 4 ozs. troy. The quantity shipped in 1857 amounted to 2,752,869 ozs., or 114 tons 14 cwt. 8 lbs.; and in 1856 to 3,007,281 ozs., or 125 tons 6 cwt. 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

From the Custom House returns, it appears that the imports into the port of Melbourne amounted in value to 13,156,849L. in 1858, and the exports, exclusive of gold, to 13,082,040L., so that the balance against the colony was only 74,809L., and which, in 1857, was 956,933L.

The dates from Adelaide are to Jan. 26. The parliamentary session, which commenced on Aug. 27, was brought to a close on Dec. 24, when the Governor of the colony prorogued the Legislature. The revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was 441,240L., and the expenditure 527,374L. for the same period. The modified postal route, by which the ocean steamers will call at Nepean Bay, had given great satisfaction. Commercial pursuits generally were the same as by last advices. The greater part of the harvest had been got in, and the yield was larger than anticipated. The pastoral interests of the colony were in a sound state. Mining matters were extremely satisfactory, and we refer our readers to the accompanying reports and extracts. The Burra Burra shares were at 133L. 10s. Copper 95L. per ton.

From Sydney our dates are to Feb. 3. The House of Assembly was still engaged with the estimates. In the Upper House Mr. Montefiore had moved a resolution declaring that no postal arrangement will be considered by the House which does not embrace a Panama line as well as a Suez line. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and a long debate upon it was expected, although it was understood that the resolution would not be carried. Commercial matters did not present any material change. The wool sales were on, and some competition for superior clips, which had led to an advance of 1d. per lb.

With reference to gold production, we find the quantity of gold dust received at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage during the year 1858 amounted to 342,430 ozs. During the year 1857 the quantity received was 223,150 ozs. There is, therefore, an increase of 119,215 ozs. in favour of the receipts of 1858. The amount of gold coin issued during the year 1857 was 499,000 sovereigns and 335,000 half-sovereigns: total value, 768,500L. During the year 1858 the gold coin issued has been 1,081,500 sovereigns and 486,000 half-sovereigns: total value, 1,324,500L.

The quantities of gold dust received quarterly during the year 1857 were—First quarter, 30,864 ozs.; second quarter, 31,314 ozs.; third quarter, 33,191 ozs.; fourth quarter, 107,346 ozs.: total, 223,215 ozs.

The daily increasing importance of the mining interests of South Australia is one of the most striking features of our industrial history. Confident that our readers in Britain will take a deep interest in all that concerns this branch of our sources of wealth, we republish for their perusal a sketch of the progress of mining operations recently prepared for our annual retrospective.

The progress made in the mining operations of this colony during the past year exhibits some very gratifying features—gratifying not only from the increasing prosperity which has attended almost all the old established mines, but equally so with regard to those more recently set to work, evidencing on the part of those connected with them a desire to employ their capital in legitimate researches for such returns as the indications of the various localities seemed to warrant an expectation of, in the erection of suitable machinery and powerful engines, and in the entire absence of all those attempts to force a "new discovery" on public attention, for the purpose of creating a little excitement. Mineral discoveries have, however, already been made which have established the fact that the colony possesses immense districts containing deposits of the most valuable description, the development of which will afford ample room for a profitable employment for perhaps millions of capital, and labour for tens of thousands of persons.

In particularising the different mines that are at present being worked, the Burra Burra of course takes precedence, and it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer to the half-yearly reports which have emanated from the directors, the regular declaration of dividends, the steady increase of the quantity of ore and copper exported, to prove its value, and the reasonable ground of hope which it affords that it must continue a source of wealth to its fortunate proprietors, and of untold advantage to the colony. A few figures extracted from the published reports will serve to show the relative increase in the returns made, and the number of hands to whom it has afforded employment. The quantities of ore raised during the past years are—in 1854, 2761 tons; 1855, 6862 tons; 1856, 10,450 tons; 1857, 10,961 tons; whilst for the half-year ending April, 1858, the returns amount to 6304 tons, and to that ending in September last, 6183 tons, making a total of 12,487 tons—an increase over the year 1857 of upwards of 1600 tons. The average produce is estimated at 23 per cent. The estimated cost of raising, &c., during the

APRIL 2, 1859.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.—SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1859, at Twelve o'clock, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, known as CWM NEOL, TYLECOCK, and YSTRADOWEN.

The CWM NEOL COLLIERY is situated in the valley of Abergare, Glamorganshire, and by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway the coal is conveyed to the Bute Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthyr coal, is smokeless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 350 tons daily. The minerals extend under a surface of 687 a. 9 r. 30 p., and are held subject to dead rents of £400 per annum, and galore or royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness.

The TYLCOCK COLLIERY is situated in the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff Docks. The quality of the coal is equal to the Merthyr coal. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 a. 2 r. 20 p. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £125 per annum, and the galore or royalty varies from 3d. to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements, by draining and otherwise.

The YSTRADOWEN COLLIERY is situated in Cwm Gwylly Valley (a portion of Swansea Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of Swansea. The coal is anthracite; it is known in the market as the Brass Vein, and is considered the best anthracite shipped at Swansea. The thickness of the seams is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is equal to an output of 200 tons per day. The minerals are held on lease, at a dead rent of £200 per annum, and galore or royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.

Further particulars may be had of MESSRS. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, Bank-buildings, E.C.; of MESSRS. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNG, and CO., Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.; and of MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, E.C.

84 HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 80 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with four boilers (by Fairbairn, or Manchester); a 20 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with two boilers; a 16 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers; 21 in. plunger poles, and 24 in. pump; H pieces, windbores, &c.; 18 in. plunger poles, cases, &c.; working barrels, &c.; 19 in. pumps; H pieces, slack doorpieces, windbores, &c.; 9 in. to 4 in. pump, plunger, &c.; crushing mill, water-wheel, winding apparatus, wrought-iron rails, wrought-iron rods, wrought-iron plates for main rods, lathe, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.

Mr. JOHN PRITCHARD will show the machinery, &c., on the mines, and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. WILLIAMSON, Greenfield, Holywell.

March 23, 1859.

82 LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.

EXTREMELY VALUABLE FARM AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD of TRETOIL, FARM HOUSE and FORTY ACRES of LAND, and extensive common rights, together with a SHARE of the MINERALS on the whole ESTATE of TRETOIL, of 50 acres, abounding in minerals of the richest quality, and extensive lodes of copper and tin can be worked. The lodes of Wheat Messer and Tregolion run through the whole estate. An influential company is desirous to work the whole, having already commenced on the adjoining levels, and it is anticipated that the purchaser would be able to make most advantageous terms.—To treat, apply to Mr. PEARLESS, solicitor, East Grinstead, Sussex.

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY in FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present output of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, COKE OVENS, &c., complete. This colliery is worked by means of levels, and is connected with the Taff Vale, Newport, Aberavenny, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLLIER, solicitor; or Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, civil and mining engineer, Abergavenny.

57 CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under LADS, in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut.-Colonel S. Cowell Steepney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft.; numerous SEAMS OF IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Penbrym, the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a floating dock capable of accommodating vessels of 500 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to CHARLES BERKELEY, Esq., solicitor, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to WILLIAM RUSHER, Esq., mining engineer, Llanelli, South Wales.

83 ANGLESEY.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire sett of the MONA MINE and the AMLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the parish of Amlwch.

The former of these mines has been worked up to the present moment by the proprietor. The Parys Mine has been worked by a company under a lease, which will expire in October, 1859.

These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is believed they may be brought to render a greatly increased produce.

Proposals will be received by MESSRS. H. M. and F. LOWE, No. 2, Tanfield-court, Temple, London; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. A. LEGG, Esq., No. 22, Savile-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. BENNETT, Esq., Falmouth; Mr. GEORGE ASTON, 1, Crescent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Washington-buildings, Liverpool.

59

To BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ALL those VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the PEWFALL COLLIERIES, situate in the neighbourhood of St. Helens, in Lancashire, belonging to Messrs. Eccles and Stock, together with the WORKING PLANT and FLATS thereto appertaining. Immediate possession can be given, and the collieries are in full working order.

The quality of the coal is first-rate. It commands a ready sale for house and steam consumption, and a large and valuable connection is available for any purchaser.

Every information as to leases, selling price, capabilities of mines, &c., will be afforded by Mr. SAM'L CLOUGH, Florida Cottage, Ashton; A. O. MOWBERT, Esq., Garswood, Ashton; or by MESSRS. JOHN and WM. MORCROFT, solicitors, 6, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

60 NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.

Affording an opportunity to the monied speculator rarely met with. Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, Frith of the Thames. The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs.

A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

27, New Bond-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL COLLEGE, LOWER KENNINGTON LANE, NEAR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., F.C.S.

Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of EVERY DESCRIPTION are PROMPTLY and ACCURATELY EXECUTED in the Laboratories of the College.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES, &c.—MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS ENGAGED in MAKING ARTIFICIAL MANURES MAY OBTAIN every NECESSARY INSTRUCTION for their ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT PREPARATION by applying to J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., &c., Principal of the Agricultural and Chemical College, Kennington, London. Analyses of Soils, Guanos, Superphosphates of Lime, Coprolites, &c., and Assays of Gold, Silver, and other Minerals, are executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Gentlemen desirous of receiving instructions in Chemical Analysis and Assaying will find ample facility and accommodation at the College.

BRICKS.—MESSRS. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Mid-dex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making UPWARDS OF THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of MESSRS. KIRK and PARRY, Government Contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to MESSRS. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the Consolidated Causes of—

MITCHELL v. SERJEANT.

VINE v. SAME.

WESTLAKE v. SAME.

TREGENO AND OTHERS v. SAME.

The CREDITORS in respect of KIT HILL, WHEAL MARY MINE, in the parish of Callington, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 14th day of April next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said several Decrees.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 31, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of LAWS v. ASHWELL AND OTHERS.

IN RE GREAT WHEAL BADDERN MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to two several DECREES made in the above-mentioned Cause, and dated respectively the 21st day of January, 1859, and the 9th day of February, 1859, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April next, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other Lots as may be then determined on for the convenience of purchasers.

LOT 1.—THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially-built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well-built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a yard thereto attached and a stream of pure water flowing through the premises, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Revel, Vigors, and Co., and now unoccupied; together also with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay thereto, abutting on the Traws tidal river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and wherein coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges.

These works have been built at great expense, and the most improved plan, are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, in the midst of a mining district, possess unrivalled advantages for conducting economically its lucrative branch of trade, and the present time offers a rare opportunity for securing it on successfully.

LOT 2.—THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, adjoining Lot 1, with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of Mr. Arnal, timber merchant.

LOT 3.—THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that spacious MALT HOUSE (adjoining Lot 1), with store room over, three-staled stable and loft, within an enclosed yard, now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Miners, maltster; together with TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, near adjoining, and suitable for the residence of a maltman and labourer, now in the respective occupations of Walter Gross and William Bellith.

LOT 4.—THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, adjoining each other, situate in St. Austell-street aforesaid, now in the respective occupations of Joseph Treiglais, Jane Benney, and others.

LOT 5.—THE FEE SIMPLE, expectant on the death of a person now aged about 75 years, and in all that stone-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS, with the productive garden thereto attached, situate in St. Austell-street aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mr. Paterson, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs. The above property is well adapted as a residence for the manager or superintendent of the works. A high-rent of £3 13s. 6d. per annum is payable during the lease.

All information required may be obtained on application to Captain JAMES GRIPPE, St. Agnes, Truro; to the Auctioneer, Lemon-street, Truro; or to MESSRS. Hodge and Hocken, solicitors, Truro.—Truro, March 2, 1859.

100

CORNWALL.—TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BOROUGH OF TRURO FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN TIPPETT will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 5th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other Lots as may be then determined on for the convenience of purchasers.

LOT 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially-built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN

SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well-built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a yard thereto attached and a stream of pure water flowing through the premises, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Revel, Vigors, and Co., and now unoccupied; together also with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay thereto, abutting on the Traws tidal river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and wherein coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges.

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MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT THREE WATERS, NEAR BODMIN.

MR. E. H. LIDDELL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday,

the 12th of April next, at Twelve for One precisely, at THISTLEMOOR COS.

SOLS MINE, near Bodmin, the following MINE MATERIALS:—A splendid WATER-

WHEEL, 90 ft. diameter, 5 ft. abreast, with cast-iron axle, sockets, and rings.

1 ft. 8 in. working-barrel, new.

1 ft. 9 in. windboar.

<p

APRIL 2, 1859.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

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The Tavistock Ironworks.

GILL AND CO.'S PRICE LIST OF MINING MATERIALS.		
MARCH, 1859.		
CAST IRON.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
grogons, troughs, saddles, &c.,	8s.	9s.
is green sand.	11s.	12s.
satin ditto, turned or fitted	11s.	8s.
stainless pieces	10s.	7s.
ditto bored	13s.	8s.
over wheels and segments	9s.	8s.
ditto ditto bored	10s.	9s.
over wheels and segments	12s.	9s.
ditto under 1 cwt.	10s.	9s.
ditto ditto bored	12s.	9s.
over wheels and segments	10s.	9s.
ditto under 1 cwt.	11s.	9s.
ditto ditto bored, extra	2s.	8s.
peaks in green sand	8s.	8s.
peaks in dry sand	8s.	8s.
ditto ditto bored, extra	10s.	9s.
hot water cisterns	10s.	9s.
symbol branches and doors,	10s.	9s.
iron faced.	10s.	9s.
fire bars, &c., cast close	10s.	9s.
spiders and frames ditto	10s.	9s.
rain pumps for one	10s.	9s.
ditto ditto for more	10s.	9s.
peaks short lengths	10s.	9s.
working barrels	12s.	9s.
8s. pieces and clock seat pieces	9s. 6d.	12s.
under 4 ft. long	10s.	9s.
clock seat pieces and doors	10s.	9s.
peaks poles, 8 in. diameter and	10s.	9s.
above	20s.	14s.
ditto under 8 in.	22s.	14s.
stuffing boxes and glands	17s.	14s.
valve seats, and clacks	9s.	8s.
whim shovels	10s.	7s.
caption shovels	8s.	7s.
for castings requiring new patterns, an additional charge to cover the cost thereof will be made.	The company have a vast number of old patterns in store, for which no charge will be made.	Discount for cash payments, 3 per cent.
£3 per ton given for good scrap iron, delivered at the works.		

GILL AND CO. are instructed to offer FOR SALE a new 30 inch STEAM ENGINE and other MACHINERY, made by them, and to be seen at their works, of the following description, and which the owners are prepared to sell at a considerable sacrifice. Terms, &c., can be known on application:—A new 30 in. cylinder DOUBLE ACTING CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, 4 ft. crank, of the last construction, with a 22 ft. diameter fly-wheel, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, with plates for cage for winding, and a pumping crank, with a 10 tons boiler, having a tube through it, with the usual outfit complete. N.B.—A choice can be made either of a larger whole, or one in five parts.

Also, a powerful CRUSHING MACHINE, having rolls, 30 in. diameter and 13 in. wide, with very strong frames. Tavistock is four miles from a shipping port.

109

Dated Ironworks, Tavistock, February 23, 1859.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

110

HOW TO SPECULATE TO ADVANTAGE.—A BUSINESS MAN of experience WILL GIVE HONEST ADVICE to SPECULATORS as to some of the MOST PROMISING UNDERTAKINGS now before the public, and those which possess in themselves such elements of success as will INSURE GREAT PROFIT to the adventurers. Having given frequent hints by which parties have clandestinely realised much benefit, without advantage to himself, the undersigned will only supply his list of bona fide undertakings after the receipt of a Post-office order (not stamps) for half a guinea, as his fee for the recommendation, addressed (prepaid) to Mr. CHARLES HORNE CALMONT, No. 4, Surrey-grove, Surrey-square, London.

A.—Any stockbroker, if appealed to, will admit the promising nature of the companies pointed out by the advertiser.

111

DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). DISTRICT OF ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.

20,000 shares of £2 each.

The company incorporated (9th November, 1858), and the liability of shareholders limited, under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. D. BARRY, Esq., Director of the Paris and Orleans Railway, Thurlow-sq., Brompton.

W. S. MOORSON, C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.

ARTHUR P. LATTEY, Esq., 4, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

SHIRLEY F. WOOLMER, Esq., Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park.

R. P. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.

DUGALD LATTEY, Esq., 41, Porchester-terrace, Baywater.

MR. JOHN AMOR, 135, New Bond-street.

J. A. BURKIN Young, Esq., Director of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, 8, Warwick-gardens, Kensington.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, Lombard-street, London; and also at the Temple Bar Branch, 217, Strand.

CONSULTING AGENT.—Mr. Jehu Hitchins.

Applications for the remaining shares authorised for issue, and either payable in full, or on a first instalment of 10s., at the option of the applicant, are invited at par, until further notice by advertisement in the *Times*.

For forms of application and general information as to the company, application, either personally or by letter, to be made to the secretary, at the registered office, 16, Bargy Chambers, Bucklersbury, London.

112

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.

1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share. Paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. PALMER, Stock Exchange, Chesterfield, from whom all further information may be obtained.

113

SIDNEY COVE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

BREAGE, NEAR HELSTON, IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF CORNWALL.

Incorporated by Act 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47.

Capital £16,000, in 8000 shares of £2 each, paid-up.

BANKERS.—Messrs. White and Co., Haymarket, S.W.

SOLICITOR.—T. J. Stubbs, Esq., 46, Moorgate-street, E.C.

BROKER.—Thos. Smith, sen., Esq., Stock Exchange, and Copthall Chambers,

Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Charles Pearson.

OFFICES.—8, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The favourable situation, exposure of ore, and other advantages, combine to render this one of the mineral prizes of Cornwall. Having been already profitably worked, and discontinued on the death of the chief proprietor, the renewal of operations is easily diverted of risk. The ore from the shallow levels, only 8 and 16 fms. deep, contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of fine copper, and there are three lodes from which large quantities can be at once raised upon setting the mine to work again. Six of the oldest mining captains and surveyors of the neighbourhood, whose reports are given in the prospectus, have declared the certainty of success by erecting a 60 to 70 in. cylinder engine, with necessary pumping and crushing gear. The lease is for 21 years, at only 1-18th royalty. The board of directors, as will be seen by the prospectus, is unexceptionable.

For further particulars, prospectuses, applications for shares, apply to the SECRETARY at the offices of the company; or to THOMAS SMITH, sen., Esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Copthall Chambers, London, E.C.

114

ASPHALTE! ASPHALTE! ASPHALTE!

THREE SHILLINGS PER TON,

AT JOHN METCALFE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

115

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the makers.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for three years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft beards) shave well for ten years.

116

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTHUM.

OXIDE OF COBALT.

GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD AT LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

117

LEAD ASHES, SKIMMINGS, &c.—WANTED, a SAMPLE of the above, stating price per ton and quantity to be delivered weekly.—Apply to J. C., Tin Works, Carmarthen.

118

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD.

GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

119

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. CAN BE APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK at a trifling expense. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

A costly book of engravings, with prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London.

Manufactury, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

120

BLAZON YOUR ARMS, at J. LOCK'S HERALDIC OFFICE, 2, OLD JEWRY, E.C. Your initials engraved on ring, seal, &c., 1s. 6d.; crest, 3s. 6d.; embossing press, die, 10s. 6d.; very best copying press, 2s. Country orders punctually forwarded.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLD BURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LONDON OFFICES, 34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

LOCOMOTIVE TYRE BARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES, CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.

STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.

WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GLYDON and SHORTHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS and COPPER, ALLOMETRIC, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES, ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c., &c., GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c., ROLLED STEEL for CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c., GENERAL ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS

MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted

for winding and other engines.

Brayton Foundry, Wigton.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, &c., &c., &c.

COALING'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN CONDIE.

STEAM PUMPS, by JOHN CAMERON, SINGLE and DOUBLE ACTING, from 2½ to 12 inches, kept in stock. They are extensively used in the manufacturing districts for feeding boilers and raising water.—Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

TO COLLIER PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR and JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES and MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIER PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GAUZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.

2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.

3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., Engineers, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—FOR SALE, a SELF-ACTING SLIDE LATHE, 11 in. centre and bed 12 ft. long, complete. And TWO PORTABLE P

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth ..	..	241	..	26 24	..	10 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Mar. 1859
1000 Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.] ..	2 11 10 ..	7 7 1/2	..	20 0 .. 0 2 6 .. Feb. 1859	..	..
10000 Bampfylde (copper), Devon ..	..	12 6 ..	4 ..	..	0 7 1/2 .. 0 17 5 .. May	1858
10000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock ..	2 6 8 ..	7 3/4 ..	7 3/4 ..	10 13 6 .. 0 1 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
210 Bascom (tin), St. Just ..	20 10 0 ..	60 ..	..	23 0 .. 1 0 0 .. Nov.	1858	..
200 Betallock (tin, copper), St. Just ..	91 5 0 ..	180 ..	..	45 5 0 .. 2 10 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
1000 Corn Bras (copper, tin), Illogan ..	15 0 0 ..	80 ..	75 80 ..	247 10 0 .. 2 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
200 Cefn Cwm Brynwy (lead), Cardigansh ..	33 0 0 ..	37 ..	..	5 0 .. 0 2 .. 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
12000 Copper Mines of England ..	25 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	..	7% per cent. — Half-yearly.	..
350000 Ditto (ditto) (stocks) ..	100 0 0 ..	25 ..	24 25 ..	..	1 percent. — Half-yearly.	..
1055 Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer ..	8 0 0 ..	14 ..	29 31 ..	2 14 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
867 Own Erth (lead) Cardigansh ..	7 10 0 ..	14 ..	..	10 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Nov.	1858	..
128 Gwynedd (lead), Cardigansh ..	60 0 0 ..	300 ..	..	15 0 .. 0 10 .. 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
4078 Devon and Cornwall (copper) ..	4 8 3 ..	13 1/2 ..	13 ..	0 10 0 .. 0 2 6 .. Feb.	1859	..
1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist [S.E.] ..	..	0 0 0 ..	480 ..	470 480 .. 654 0 .. 8 .. Mar.	1859	..
358 Delcoff (copper, tin), Camborne ..	128 17 6 ..	300 ..	..	499 10 0 .. 7 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] ..	29 10 0 ..	235 ..	220 230 x d ..	6 0 .. 0 .. 6 .. Mar.	1859	..
309 East Daren (lead), Cardigansh ..	..	110 ..	..	57 0 .. 0 2 .. 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan ..	24 3 0 ..	175 ..	..	305 0 .. 0 2 10 .. Aug.	1858	..
5700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow ..	4 14 0 ..	8 ..	..	35 15 0 .. 0 2 6 .. April	1858	..
1400 Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire ..	5 0 0 ..	88 ..	..	18 13 4 .. 1 0 .. Aug.	1858	..
2560 Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead) ..	25 0 0 ..	42 ..	..	60 8 3 .. 1 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
486 Granabier and St. Aswyn (cop.) [S.E.] ..	34 15 0 ..	84 ..	81 83 ..	21 0 .. 0 2 10 .. Mar.	1859	..
6000 Great South Tofigus [S.E.], Redruth ..	14 6 ..	131 ..	12% 13% ..	3 14 6 .. 0 7 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard ..	..	110 ..	..	50 0 .. 0 12 .. 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
169 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just ..	2 10 0 ..	110 ..	..	1081 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardigansh, Wales ..	18 15 0 ..	100 ..	..	320 10 0 .. 3 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
5000 Mendl Hill (lead), Somerset ..	3 15 0 ..	134 ..	..	13 13 6 .. 0 6 0 .. May	1858	..
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead), Cork ..	7 0 0 ..	134 ..	13% ..	14 3 2 .. 0 10 .. Jan.	1859	..
470 Newtownards Minng Co., Co. Down ..	50 0 0 ..	35 ..	..	55 0 .. 1 0 .. 1 .. July.	1858	..
5000 North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne ..	1 6 6 ..	6 ..	5 51/2 ..	0 2 6 .. 0 2 6 .. Mar.	1859	..
6000 N.W. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.] ..	n.t. ..	11 ..	9 10 ..	14 12 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Aug.	1859	..
6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.] ..	1 2 6 ..	15 ..	14 15 ..	33 5 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne ..	100 0 0 ..	420 ..	294 10 .. 25 ..	0 2 0 .. Nov.	1858	..
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) ..	..	..	..	1 7 0 .. 0 7 0 .. Sept.	1858	..
560 Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.] ..	20 13 2 ..	95 ..	94 96 ..	84 14 6 .. 5 10 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
2500 Rhosydol and Bachedduon (lead) ..	11 5 0 ..	12 ..	..	0 16 0 .. 0 3 0 .. July.	1858	..
1024 Rosewarne and Herland United ..	7 10 0 ..	11 ..	13 14 ..	1 0 0 .. 1 0 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
15000 Ruarden Colliery Company, Limited ..	0 5 0 ..	34 ..	..	0 1 10 6 .. 0 1 0 .. Aug.	1859	..
512 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] ..	1 5 0 ..	232 ..	225 235 ..	278 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
256 South Garnet ..	26 0 0 ..	58 ..	..	4 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
512 South Tolgas (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall ..	..	0 0 0 ..	72 1/2 ..	83 10 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
496 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.] ..	18 19 8 ..	210 ..	200 210 ..	320 5 0 .. 5 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
470 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives ..	16 0 0 ..	90 ..	926 ..	0 6 0 .. 0 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
6000 Tinctor (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] ..	9 0 0 ..	44 ..	43 1/2 41 ..	9 3 6 .. 0 5 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
6000 Tolvadden (copper), Marazion ..	..	81/2 ..	81/2 81/2 ..	3 0 0 .. 0 3 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap ..	40 0 0 ..	120 ..	64 5 ..	3 0 0 .. 0 3 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wenvord ..	23 7 8 ..	41 ..	..	5 0 0 .. 1 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan ..	1 10 0 ..	23 ..	15 14 0 .. 0 11 0 .. Mar.	1859	..	
512 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] ..	10 0 0 ..	85 ..	77 1/2 82 1/2 ..	147 2 6 .. 2 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
6000 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper) ..	7 10 0 ..	8 ..	7 7 1/2 ..	0 2 6 .. 0 2 6 .. Mar.	1859	..
400 West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne ..	38 10 0 ..	355 ..	360 370 ..	153 0 .. 0 7 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just ..	15 0 0 ..	18 ..	..	4 0 .. 0 1 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
512 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.] ..	5 9 6 ..	197 1/2 ..	190 200 ..	513 10 0 .. 6 0 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
256 Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] ..	5 0 0 ..	130 ..	127 1/2 132 1/2 ..	901 0 .. 0 3 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
512 Wheal Charlotte, Penmanthone ..	1 0 8 ..	43 ..	3% 4% ..	0 8 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon ..	50 0 0 ..	90 ..	235 10 0 .. 10 0 .. Feb.	1859	..	
1024 Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe ..	0 4 0 ..	7 ..	51 6 1/2 ..	0 17 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.] ..	1 7 2 ..	10 ..	9 1/2 10 1/2 ..	16 10 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
896 Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.] ..	9 17 6 ..	75 ..	77 1/2 80 ..	50 5 0 .. 3 0 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
500 Wh. Mary (tin), Leant ..	7 4 6 ..	— ..	..	51 13 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (Id.), Menheniot [S.E.] ..	8 0 0 ..	50 ..	47 49 ..	43 2 6 .. 2 5 0 .. Mar.	1859	..
80 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall ..	70 0 0 ..	300 ..	239 13 0 ..	5 0 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Feb.	1859	..
198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne ..	107 0 0 ..	135 ..	289 0 .. 0 ..	2 10 0 .. Jan.	1859	..
1040 Wh. Trelawny (sl.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.] ..	4 10 0 ..	32 ..	31 32 ..	36 10 0 .. 1 0 0 .. Jan.	1859	..
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow ..	5 0 0 ..	40 ..	..	31 15 6 .. 1 10 0 .. Jan.	1859	..

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1624 Baileswidden (tin), St. Just ..	11 5 0 ..	5 ..	..	12 5 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Jan.	1854	..
1200 Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh ..	3 0 0 ..	3% ..	..	3 0 0 .. 0 4 0 .. April.	1856	..
100 Bryndall Hall (lead), Flintshire ..	25 0 0 ..	50 ..	..	13 0 0 .. 5 0 0 .. Jan.	1856	..
2100 Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire ..	4 2 6 ..	5% ..	5% 5% ..	0 2 6 .. 0 2 6 .. July.	1856	..
390 Budnick Consols (tin), Perran ..	2 2 6 ..	15 ..	..	0 10 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Mar.	1857	..
6000 Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardigansh ..	3 9 0 ..	11 ..	..	0 2 6 .. 0 2 6 .. Aug.	1856	..
496 Calstock Consols (copper) ..	5 0 0 ..	4% ..	..	0 2 6 .. 0 2 6 .. Dec.	1857	..
2045 Carnforth (tin), St. Just ..	4 15 0 ..	4% ..	51/2 6 ..	0 15 0 .. 0 3 0 .. June.	1858	..
2000 Collacombe (copper), Lamerton ..	5 0 0 ..	12 ..	..	5 0 0 .. 0 2 0 .. June.	1858	..
256 Conduffor (tin), Camborne ..	20 0 0 ..	80 ..	..	85 0 .. 0 2 0 .. June.	1858	..
280 Derwent Mines (sl.-ld.), Durham ..	300 0 0 ..	160 ..	..	122 0 .. 0 10 0 .. June.	1858	..
672 Ding Dong (tin), Gilval ..	35 5 0 ..	12 ..	..	16 7 6 .. 1 10 0 .. Mar.	1858	..
2000 Drake Wall (tin, copper), Calstock ..	2 1 0 ..	1% ..	..	16 13 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Sept.	1857	..
2048 East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap ..	2 0 0 0 ..	31/2 ..	31/2 ..	0 7 6 .. 0 2 6 .. Jan.	1858	..
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) ..	7 17 6 ..	51/2 ..	5 ..	0 5 0 .. 0 3 0 .. Jan.	1858	..
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath ..	4 0 0 ..</					